The Outlook

Volume 90 *Saturday, October 17, 1908* *Number 7*

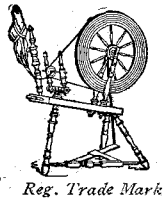
CONTENTS

The Balkan Situation 319
Crete and Montenegro 321
What it Means 322
Mr. Debs's Appeal 323
"Dictation" 324
The Cleveland Article 325
Haskellism in Oklahoma University 325
President Garfield at Williams 326
The Tuberculosis Congress 328
The International Congress on Moral Education 329
Ramabai 330
Irrigation in India 330
The Political Campaign: The Fundamental Issue 331
By Lyman Abbott
What is Partisanship? 334
The Illusion of the Present 334
The Spectator 335
Public Opinion 337
Reasons for Supporting Mr. Bryan 342
By Edward M. Shepard
The Squirrel of Asticou (Poem) 345
By W. R. H.
The Ring of Fortitude 346
By E. V. Lucas
The Protest Against Noise 351
By Imogen B. Oakley
Letters from an Indian Bungalow—V ... 356
By Agatha Dane
Comparative History 358
Comment on Current Books 361

Published by the Outlook Company, **287 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Chicago Office, Marquette Building
The subscription price of The Outlook is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.
Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, and Mexico. For Canada $1.20 should be added for postage, and for all other countries in the Postal Union $1.56 should be added for postage.
Change of address: When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.
Orders and instructions for advertising must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear.

Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

Entered as second-class matter in the **New York Post-Office.**



Reg. Trade Mark

Flannel Waists

$5.00 and $6.50

We offer two special Fall models made in our own workrooms of the celebrated Viyella Non-Shrinkable Flannel.

The $5.00 waist is made with half-inch tucks down the front and back, shirt sleeves and link cuffs.

The model at $6.50 is finished with two clusters of quarter-inch tucks over the bust, with back to correspond. It buttons in front, has shirt sleeves and three-inch button cuff.

In addition to these, we show a number of models in Scotch Flannels, as well as Butcher Linen, Scotch Madras, Fancy Nets, Silk, and very complete line of French and Domestic Lingerie Waists in a wide assortment. At $5.00 each and upwards.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

5th Avenue & 34th St., N. Y. **OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Long Term First Mortgage Bonds

Yielding 5¼%

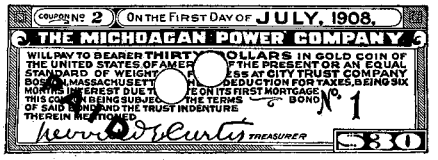
Ample security of principal and interest. Earnings steadily increasing through period of years. Management able and conservative.

SUITABLE INVESTMENTS FOR BANKS, TRUSTEES, AND CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS

Send for special circular

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
BANKERS

43 Exchange Place, New York — **44 State Street, Boston** — The Rookery, Chicago



A coupon like this is payable every six months to holders of the

First Mortgage 6% Bonds
of the
Michoacan Power Company

You cut it off of the bond to which it is attached and present it to your bank, the same as you would a check.

On an investment of $1,000 you get an income of $60 each year and your $1,000 back when the bond matures.

You can select a bond maturing any year from 1914 to 1922.

Some of these bonds are in $100 and $500 denominations.

The safety of this investment is well assured, both by the valuable property mortgaged to the bond holders and a strong guarantee.

Send for Circular 872-Y for full information

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
BANKERS FOR 32 YEARS
21 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

When properly administered as an infant food, makes a Sure Foundation for Permamanent, Vigorous Health.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 **New York**

Nervousness

The use of **Horsford's Acid Phosphate** has been found exceedingly valuable in nervous disorders, restoring energy, increasing mental and physical endurance, and as a general tonic.

Excellent results have also followed its use in the treatment of headache arising from derangement of the digestive organs or of the nervous system.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.
(Non-Alcoholic.)

If your druggist can't supply you send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for trial size bottle, postage paid.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1908

Vol. 90 No. 7

Published by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Chicago Office, Marquette Building. Lawrence F. Abbott, President. William B. Howland, Treasurer. Karl V. S. Howland, Secretary. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief. H. W. Mabie, Associate Editor. R. D. Townsend, Managing Editor.

$3 a year
10c. a copy

The Balkan Situation

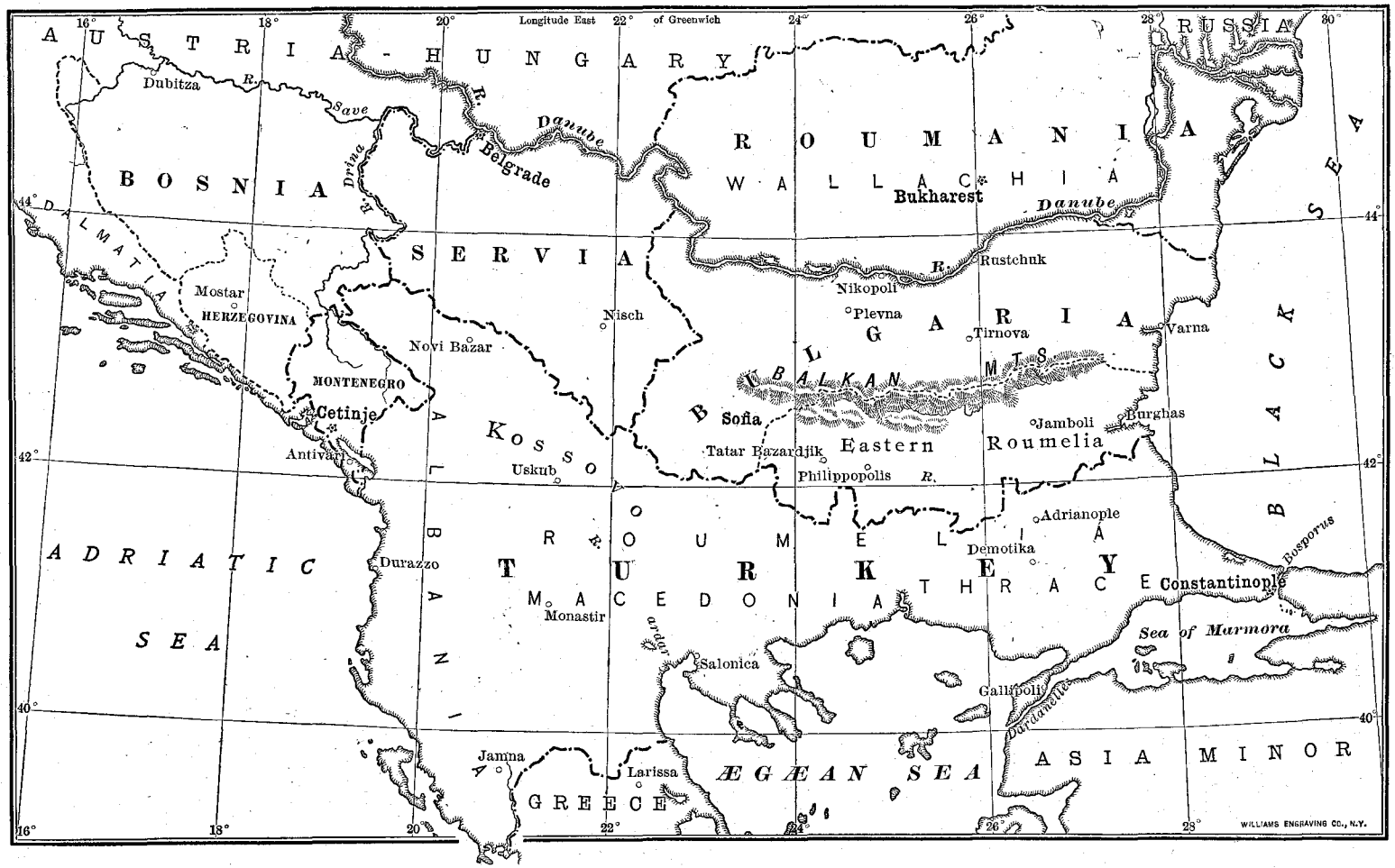
There are two Eastern questions: the Far Eastern question, which concerns the relation of the Western world to Japan, China, India, and the Far East generally; and the Near Eastern question, which has perplexed Europe for nearly two generations. This latter Eastern question had its origin in the fact that Turkey has large European possessions, and that three or four Great Powers covet various parts of these possessions. Russia, Germany, and Austria have long had their hearts set on acquiring different parts of this Turkish territory; but the Powers have been so jealous of one another that the weakness of Turkey has been in a sense the preservation of the integrity of her territory. The "Balkan situation" is a subdivision of the Eastern question, and relates to the small group of countries geographically connected with the Balkan Mountains. At the close of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878 the Russian success alarmed Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, whose interests in the Balkan States and the Mediterranean were important, and a European Congress was called to revise the Treaty of San Stefano, which Russia had already made with Turkey. The meetings were held in Berlin, in Bismarck's residence and under his presidency; and Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Turkey were represented, with delegates from Greece, Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro. The treaty finally agreed upon provided that the status of the Turkish Empire was to be decided by the Powers jointly, not by any one of them; Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro were made into independent principalities; Bulgaria and the autonomous Eastern Rumelia were subtracted from Turkish territory; Bulgaria was granted autonomy and guarantees against Turkish oppression—and the overlordship of Turkey has been chiefly a matter of form; Eastern Rumelia was made a Turkish province, to be ruled by a Christian Governor—a situation it refused to accept, and speedily united itself with Bulgaria; Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the overlordship of Turkey, but under the administration of Austria-Hungary; Cyprus was put in the possession of Great Britain to be held as a guarantee for Turkey against further Russian aggrandizement in Asia; and certain obligations were imposed upon Turkey, among them the guarantee of civil rights to non-Mohammedan subjects. Some of these provisions, it is hardly necessary to say, were never carried out. For years past the Balkan people, of whom there are about four millions, have been ambitious to throw off the shadow of Turkish rule; and Prince Ferdinand, who is not a Bulgarian, but a member of the family of Saxe-Coburg, and who was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the National Assembly in 1887, has been ambitious to assume the title of King. The determination of Austria-Hungary to incorporate into the Dual Empire the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which lie contiguous to her territory on the east and south, has also been well known, and these two factors have disturbed the peace of Europe for many years past. It has been assumed that, whenever the occasion arose, Bulgaria would throw off the yoke and Austria would take actual possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

❀

The Occasion

The occasion has come at last. The events which created it are not serious, but events trivial in themselves, in certain conditions, often produce the most serious

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE COUNTRIES OF THE NEAR EAST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

results. The recent triumph of the Young Turks, who represent freedom and progress, was celebrated at Constantinople by a state dinner, at which the Sultan presided. All the diplomats were invited except the representative of Bulgaria. When he requested an explanation, he was told that he was not an ambassador, but only the agent of a subject province. It would be difficult to imagine a more glaring instance of lack of tact. When the matter was reported to the Government of Bulgaria, the ambassador was promptly withdrawn and diplomatic intercourse between Turkey and Bulgaria suspended, and the feeling in Bulgaria has been intense. Somewhat earlier there had been a strike on the Oriental Railway, which runs in part through Turkish and in part through Bulgarian territory. Trains stopped running; Bulgarians seized the section of the railway which runs in Bulgarian territory and began operating it; the strike was declared off, the old employees went back to work on the Turkish side, and everything on that side went on as before. In Bulgaria the troops kept possession of the road, and the Government announced its determination not to give up that possession. This announcement was a great shock to Europe, and especially to Germany; for, although the railway is owned by the Turkish Government, it was leased to the Oriental Railway Company, a great mass of the securities of which were held in Berlin. The action of Bulgaria in retaining possession of the Bulgarian section of the road after the industrial disturbance had been quieted was pronounced brigandage and a violation of the Treaty of Berlin. It was hinted that the Powers would combine to punish the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians, however, held firmly to their position, and declared in set terms that they would not go back to the former state of affairs, though they would compensate the Oriental Railway for the property taken.

❀

The Outbreak

On Monday of last week the independence of Bulgaria from Turkish rule was formally announced at Tirnova, the capital of the country, and Prince Ferdinand was declared King, or Czar. At the same time a note was delivered to the French Government in Paris, and subsequently to the other Great Powers, announcing that Austria had formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. This frank violation of two of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Berlin appears to have taken the European Governments by surprise; at least France and England appear to have known nothing about the two movements until they were consummated. Austria, it will be remembered, is still a member of the Triple Alliance, with Germany and Italy. The opinion prevails, apparently, that she could not have made so important and dramatic a movement as the annexation of the two provinces without the knowledge of the Governments of those countries. Germany is suspected of being sympathetic with both movements because of their possible effect on the Young Turk movement in Turkey. This is one of the most serious aspects of the situation, and the starting of Turkey on the path to popular government has probably had much to do with this crisis. So long as Bulgaria was governed in the old way the Bulgarians had a grievance; they have no desire, therefore, to see a Reform Government at Constantinople, and their grievance removed. For years past Germany has exercised paramount influence with the Sultan. She naturally objects to a change which, while it may make for the good of the Turks, destroys her paramount influence in Constantinople—an influence from which, it is believed, the German Emperor hoped for railway concessions, and perhaps, ultimately, for the concession of territory in the Turkish regions of Asia.

❀

Crete and Montenegro

In the penumbra of the situation, so to speak, is the picturesque but somewhat disconcerting union of Crete with Greece, which was announced at Canea on Wednesday of last week with dramatic incidents. On the afternoon of that day a demonstration was held on the review grounds, attended by more than ten thou-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sand people. The prominent revolutionary leaders, with banners flying, marched to the meeting, escorted by the heads of the different political parties, the mayors of the towns, the clergy, and other influential men. There were a number of patriotic speeches declaring that the time had come to unite with the free country of Greece, the Motherland. By an immense majority it was decided to sever the nominal relation with Constantinople and acknowledge the rule of Athens. Resolutions were adopted to this effect. Ten thousand men went singing about the city, leaving copies of the resolution at the various consulates; the flag of Crete was lowered, and the Greek flag hoisted in its place. Crete is a small and now unimportant island of immense historical significance and interest. For the past ten years it has been an autonomous principality, paying no tribute to the Sultan, who was merely its nominal overlord, and under the protection of the European Powers. Turkey would lose nothing material by the disavowal of her shadowy authority; but the action of the Cretans is an affront to the Turks and is another step toward the dismemberment of European Turkey which is now going on. The people of Servia are in a state of frenzied excitement and are demanding war with Austria-Hungary; and unless King Peter, who, as readers of The Outlook will remember, has a very bad record, accedes to their demand, his forced abdication may take place in the near future. The Balkan country is a definite reality; but it has been a place of dreams and visions for many decades. Among the other dreamers have been the Servians, who have had a racial dream of reviving the splendors of the ancient Servian Empire by coalescing with themselves the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and effecting the territorial expansion of their country. The only real grievance of the Servians is the fact that recent changes, if allowed to stand, would surround them with vigorous and, in a sense, hostile peoples. The Montenegrins, unwilling to be left out in the general rearrangement, have announced that they intend henceforth to disregard the restrictions in the Berlin Treaty which place them under the protection of Austria. It only remains for the Armenians to take an independent action of some kind to reduce the Berlin Treaty, for the moment at least, to waste paper.

❀

What it Means The newspapers have printed columns of special despatches interpreting the attitude of the different European Governments. In a mountain of sand only two or three grains of gold can be discovered, most of these elaborate reports being examples of reportorial ingenuity. One reassuring fact stands out—no Government wants war. Russia, England, and France are definitely and obviously using every device to prevent it. Germany remains silent, but there are various evidences that she has no desire to make any aggressive use of the situation. There are various objections on the part of the different countries to the calling of a conference of the signatory powers to the original Berlin Treaty, though that seems the most obvious way of dealing with the situation. The situation is complicated by the rise in power of the Balkan States since the Berlin Conference. Formerly the Far Eastern question was simply a question of the relations of the great Western Powers in their dealings with Eastern territory. It is now a question of the attitude and policy of the Eastern peoples themselves. When the Berlin Conference was held, the Near Eastern question involved simply the adjustment of differences between the Great Powers in their relations to the Balkan countries; now it involves the attitude of the Balkan peoples. It would be possible, by a combination of armies, to crush Bulgaria and to put Bosnia and Herzegovina back again where they were before Austria seized them, but the cost would be enormous and the gains for the Powers themselves extremely slight. The real question is the proper action to be taken on the violation of a treaty. Austria has, apparently without notice to the other Powers, deliberately torn the Berlin Treaty in pieces. That is not an act which can be allowed to pass without any definite consequences. As Earl Grey, the British Minister of Foreign

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Affairs, said the other day, If treaties are of no value, it is idle to talk about the reduction of armaments. It may not be possible to put things back where they were; but it is possible to make compensations to Turkey, and to put on record European condemnation of the violation of treaties. Popular feeling in Servia may precipitate a local war, but a European war is not likely to result from recent disturbances. If a conference is to be held in which Germany and Austria-Hungary participate, the independence of Bulgaria, the reunion of Crete to Greece, and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will probably have to be accepted. In that case compensation must be made to Turkey, and something must be done to placate Servia and Montenegro. France and England will want nothing; Austria already has what she wants; Russia will probably ask for the opening of the Dardanelles. Ten years ago a European war would have been inevitable. It is still possible, but highly improbable.

❀

Mr. Debs's Appeal

The Hippodrome, one of the largest auditoriums in New York City, was packed with people on Sunday afternoon of last week. It was the greatest gathering on behalf of Socialism so far during the campaign. Every one of those tumultuous thousands had paid for admission to the hall. In this respect, if in no other, this meeting was unlike that of any other party. It is not so long ago that a Socialist gathering, even in a Presidential campaign, consisted of a few scores or hundreds of enthusiasts listening to two or three of their number. The vast gathering on October 4 exhibited a dramatic contrast. The managers of the meeting had obtained a large quantity of red cloth, and sold it to those in attendance at five cents for a small square piece. As a speaker uttered some phrase that roused the audience, these bits of red flashed forth and wrought a transformation as if the white-caps of a sea had been turned to crimson. The crowd had gathered to listen to Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency. Many Socialist speeches are expositions of the Socialist programme; not so that of Mr. Debs. It was rather chiefly an attempt to discredit the Democratic and Republican parties, and to persuade wage-earners that the present system of society was so pernicious that it needed radical reconstruction. He pointed out, to begin with, that in spite of the marvelous application of mechanical power to industry, and the development of inconceivably rich resources, there were the cries of the unemployed and the hardships of a panic. The evils from which men suffered were, he asserted, due to the capitalist system; and it was this system that wrought corruption in politics. He attacked President Roosevelt for favoritism to capitalists, and the Republican party for subserviency to capitalists. The Democratic party and Mr. Bryan, its candidate, were, in Mr. Debs's opinion, if possible, worse. For it is in the Democratic South, he declared, that industrial conditions are most oppressive; and it is among Mr. Bryan's supporters that are to be found some of the most pronounced enemies to the laboring classes. Mr. Debs denounced the workingmen for their ignorance and their dissensions, and he informed them that their interests were diametrically opposed to the interests of the capitalists, which were preserved by the Democratic and Republican parties alike. Capitalism, in his opinion, had fulfilled its mission; it had grown so unwieldy that it could not much longer maintain itself; in its place is coming the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. The close of his speech was an arraignment of the present system of industry—its power to crush individuality, to deprive the masses of real incentive for work, to destroy the family. He thus seized on the charges that men bring against Socialism and flung them back against the wage system. The further fruits of capitalism he declared to be the million tramps, the eight hundred thousand thieves, burglars, and convicts, and the hundreds of thousands of girls whose lives are worn out and whose character is destroyed by the competition which they cannot withstand. The leaders of the movement to eradicate all these

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

evils have been called undesirable citizens. He reminded his hearers that Jefferson was a rebel, Adams an incendiary, Patrick Henry a traitor; and that it was the respectable majority that "murdered Lovejoy, mobbed Garrison, persecuted Phillips, and hanged John Brown." He declared the Socialist crusade to be one that covered the whole world, and that when it succeeds war among nations will be ended. By that time men, instead of clutching at each other's throats, will work in co-operation. From beginning to end, however, there was nothing in Mr. Debs's speech to show why an intelligent man should cast his vote for the Socialist party or give adherence to the Socialist programme. One might agree to all of Mr. Debs's speech and yet know nothing definitely of what Socialism is or what the Socialist party proposes to do. It is evident that, whatever the Socialist party may become, it is at present the party of protest. That there is much truth in its diagnosis of evil, exaggerated as it is, there can be no doubt; but that the remedy it offers will ever appeal to the practical mind of the American people, which cares little for theoretical formulas and much for an effective remedy that lies at hand, we do not believe.

❀

"Dictation" Repeatedly during the campaign it has been asserted that Mr. Taft's nomination was forced upon the Republican party by the office-holders of the Federal Administration. This statement has at last been dignified by receiving the sanction of one of the National candidates. In a speech delivered at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mr. John W. Kern brought the charge against the President of being "one of the most flagrant violators" of the principles of the "Civil Service movement." He continued: "The zeal of the President was communicated to the thousands of his official servants, dependent upon him for their bread of official life, and with force of arms (sometimes literally) they invaded the conventions which had been called for the selection of delegates, and, whether in the majority or minority, carried their point." He thus explained what he meant by saying that the President had "dictated his successor." At Chicago last week Mr. Bryan assumed the truth of this charge. So careful a writer as William Garrott Brown has made in a newspaper article a similar assertion. He attributes the power of the President to do this to the control of office-holders in the South. It is interesting to note that whenever this charge has been presented it has been unaccompanied by facts. What are the facts? In the States of Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin almost all the office-holders were supporters of the respective "favorite sons" who received the votes of those States. In Ohio a considerable number of the office-holders—possibly a majority—supported Mr. Foraker, who was Mr. Taft's bitterest opponent. In New York a smaller proportion were opposed to Mr. Hughes. With the exception of Ohio, these office-holders followed the popular sentiment in their districts. The remaining twenty-seven States of the North, Middle West, and West cast three hundred and seventy-nine votes for Mr. Taft and thirteen for the other candidates. The twelve Southern States, the only ones in which the office-holders could have counted, cast two hundred and forty-seven votes for Mr. Taft and eighteen for the other candidates. In other words, outside of the six States supporting favorite sons, there was less opposition to Mr. Taft from the North than from the South; indeed, among all the States which were free, so to speak, to choose from all the candidates, the proportion against Mr. Taft was twice as great in the Southern States, where alone the office-holders had influence, as in the Northern States, in which the office-holders had no influence. If every vote from the South, where alone votes could possibly be ascribed to the domination of office-holders, had been eliminated, Mr. Taft would still have been nominated by a vote of nearly two to one. These facts show that, so far as the office-holders acted at all, they followed the general current of Republican opinion in their several districts, the principal variation being that in those States where they were the more influential, there was the greater

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proportionate opposition to Mr. Taft. With the statement of these facts we leave our readers to judge whether such bare assertions as Mr. Kern's, unsupported by facts or probabilities, come legitimately within the bounds of campaign argument.

❀

The Cleveland Article

In its issue for September 12 The Outlook commented at some length upon an article believed to have been written by Grover Cleveland just before his death, and posthumously published in the New York Times of August 30. The authenticity of this article has been questioned, and several correspondents who do not approve of the views expressed in it, and of its implied distrust of Mr. Bryan and advocacy of the election of Mr. Taft, have written to us, calling the article a fraudulent one, and denouncing The Outlook for participating in the fraud. Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, asserts that "the letter was never written by Grover Cleveland," and calls upon all "who have aided in its publicity" to perform their "duty of righting this great wrong." Neither Mr. Kern nor any of our correspondents is justified by the facts in taking this position. If Mr. Kern had said that the genuineness of this article ascribed to Mr. Cleveland has been questioned, and that it is the duty of all right-minded men to aid the New York Times in discovering the exact truth about it, we should heartily have agreed. But, in spite of the fact that the New York Times, since this question has arisen, has almost daily called for evidence from those who assert that the article is fraudulent, no evidence that would be considered in a court of law has yet been produced. On August 21 Mr. F. S. Hastings, executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate, wrote to the New York Times the following letter:

Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn.,
Aug. 21, 1908.

Dear Sir: I am cognizant of an article written by Grover Cleveland which by oral agreement he assigned to Mr. Brandenburg, and, with Mrs. Cleveland's assent, I have given Mr. Brandenburg a formal written assignment by which he has the exclusive right to said article, including the right to dispose of it as he may see fit.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. S. HASTINGS,
Executor estate G. Cleveland.

On September 23, after some influential Democrats had raised questions about the article, Mr. Hastings again said: "I took great pains to investigate all the conditions surrounding the transaction between Mr. Cleveland and the literary agent, and I can state positively that I have had no evidence which would warrant any doubt as to the genuineness of the article in question." On September 25 Mr. Hastings directly changed his opinion as follows: "I now desire to say that there has since come to my knowledge 'evidence' which leaves in my mind no doubt of the fact that the said article was not written nor signed by Grover Cleveland." When the New York Times called upon Mr. Hastings for the evidence to which he thus referred, Mr. Hastings either could not or would not produce it, nor has ex-Secretary Carlisle, to whom Mr. Hastings referred as an authority in the matter, published any evidence. Mrs. Cleveland is now reported by Mr. Hastings as disbelieving in the genuineness of the article, although it will be seen that on August 21 Mr. Hastings claimed that the article was published "with Mrs. Cleveland's assent." The New York Times has now put the matter into the hands of District Attorney Jerome. If it should be proved, as the result of Mr. Jerome's inquiry, that the article was fraudulent, The Outlook will at once report the fact. In the meantime our readers must weigh the published evidence and form their own opinion as to what weight should be attached to the article. Our opinion is that the evidence so far made public is consistent with the belief that the article represents the views which Mr. Cleveland held and expressed not long before his death.

❀

Haskellism in Oklahoma University

Out of the correspondence occasioned by the expulsion from the University of Oklahoma of its confessedly competent President and a great part of its Faculty, The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

selects two letters, the substance of which is of interest to our readers. The first of these letters is one which has come to the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook from the new President of the University, Mr. A. Grant Evans. Inasmuch as this letter is of great length, and Mr. Evans evidently intends to publish it elsewhere, we do not give it in full. It suffices to say that it is in large part a repetition of the statements already made by Mr. Cruce in defense of the action, and printed in The Outlook for October 3. That which particularly distinguishes Mr. Evans's letter from Mr. Cruce's is a discussion of two irrelevant questions—prohibition for the Indians and separate Statehood for Indian Territory. Briefly, in reply to The Outlook's assertion that, under the administration and through the influence of Governor Haskell, the competent president of Oklahoma University was removed to make room for a political favorite, Mr. Evans, who is that political favorite, declares that he himself had believed in and labored for prohibition for the five civilized tribes. In reply to The Outlook's assertion that the new president, Mr. Evans, is not a college graduate and has no college degree, Mr. Evans declares that he is a graduate of an unnamed "good English college." In reply to The Outlook's assertion that a third of the Faculty had been removed without warning or reason for political purposes, Mr. Evans declares that the editor of The Outlook wickedly refused to sustain Mr. Evans's views regarding separate Statehood for Indian Territory. Mr. Evans no more than Mr. Cruce questions the essential facts. A university president whose administration is not criticised, and under whose administration the university has grown from nothing to a school population of seven hundred, with an admirable and united Faculty, is removed, and with him from a fifth to a third of the Faculty, against whom the only criticism is that some of them danced and some of them smoked—and that criticism offered only as an afterthought. The other letter is a personal one, which we have been permitted to see, from the wife of one of the professors whom political and ecclesiastical favoritism has driven from his post. She tells how, without a word of warning, her husband was stunned by the news of his removal. He had helped to organize the professional school in which he was head of a department. At his own expense for traveling, he had secured from the Legislature an enlargement in his department and had the plans all prepared. After his removal he learned that he was to be denied two months' salary that was due him. Sickness among the children had so depleted his resources that he was obliged to sell the home that he had made there on the plains. He has found a place, but at a meager income, in a city. With a mother's sensitiveness to conditions of the household, his wife writes: ". . . We have never lived in a city flat before, and to-day when my children cried to go back home, lonely for our horse, which had to be sold, and for the dog that always was at their heels, and for the freedom of the home which we had made by our own hands, my heart was very bitter. . . . When a teacher has shown by his success his fitness for a position, he must be safe in his laboratory from the greed of the petty politician." This in concrete form is one of the fruits of Haskellism—a family driven from its home for political and ecclesiastical reasons. A man had better dig ditches for a living than win an academic office by acquiescing in the arbitrary expulsion of his predecessor against whose competence no one has dared raise a word.

❀

President Garfield at Williams

The Berkshire Hills were never more beautiful, nor Williamstown more obviously one of the loveliest places in America, than on Wednesday of last week, when Dr. Henry Augustus Garfield was inducted into the presidency of Williams College. Distinguished guests, including threescore college presidents, gave the occasion an intercollegiate, and the presence of the British Ambassador an international, significance. The exercises of the day began with services in the beautiful Thompson Chapel. The Faculty, trustees, guests, and students, in cap and gown, crowded the chapel. The service was simple and impressive. The music,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the direction of Dr. Salter—who has not only enriched the services of the College, but contributed to its educational resources—was specially impressive. The singing of the old Latin hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" had a noble volume and harmony. The procession moved from the chapel to the Congregational Church, led by the historic figure of the high sheriff with his staff of office, which has been familiar to generations of Commencement Day visitors. The brilliant uniforms of the members of the Governor's staff and the varied colors of the hoods gave the town a picturesque aspect quite beyond the dreams of the founders. Mr. Bryce in his crimson Oxford D.C.L. gown, wearing the picturesque velvet cap which has come down from r val times, was perhaps the most c uous figure in the procession. T urch was crowded to the doors a to the street. Among the deco- r was the flag presented to the cl 1856 and carried by President G , a member of that class and the fa f the new President of the Col- leg en, in 1854, Williams and Am- he et to name a high ridge near Ch ont, Mount Pocumtuck. There we dresses on behalf of the Board of es, of the guests, of the alumni, of t culty, and of the undergraduates.

❀

The *ural* *s*

enta of the aim of the American colle in a special sense the training of ci , a subject to which President Garfi as not only given a great deal of th but with which he has dealt pract The ideal is not a new one, but it enforced and applied with new defini s, and interpreted on a very high . Among other passages in the a s which called for vigorous applau as the treatment of athletics. The s er recognized cordially the value o letics, but declared that the college ght to be governed in this matter onstant reference to its cen- tral ob . It is neither fitting nor necessa hat college students should cultivat rofessional skill in any of their sports. "They should 'play the game' with as much skill as is consistent with devotion to the chief end of the college, and no more; or, to express it specifically, with as much skill as is possible to those who are devoting themselves to the task of training their minds to grasp and deal with the problems of citizenship." The curriculum of a college should be determined with reference to this aim. Groups of subjects should be combined in such a way as definitely and directly to interpret the purpose of the college and move steadily toward it. Dr. Garfield divided the men who come into our colleges into three classes: (1) men of earnest purpose with native powers of unusual character and promise, (2) men of earnest purpose without unusual native powers, and (3) men who may or may not be endowed by nature with special gifts, but whose most striking characteristic is lack of earnest purpose. Men who compose the first class seize all the opportunities and need no urging, and should be allowed, as a reward of merit, to concentrate upon fewer subjects in the last two years in order that the fruits of scholarship may be secured more completely. Men in the second class must be thoroughly cared for, because they represent the large majority of citizenship. They will not become scholars, but it will be possible to cultivate their scholarly tastes, and to teach them to appreciate the best in every department. Those of the third class ought not to be in college; they are unprofitable members of the college community; they may be brilliantly endowed; they are often "good fellows;" but if they are "loafers" the doors of the college ought to be promptly and effectively closed against them. Dr. Garfield summed up the spirit and purpose of his inaugural by quoting from Dr. Mark Hopkins: "The highest earthly conception is that of a vast Christian commonwealth, instinct with order and with such triumphs and dominion over Nature as modern science is achieving and promises to achieve." Honorary degrees were conferred on a number of men distinguished for scholarship and intellectual preeminence; among them, Presidents Francis Brown of Union Theological Semi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nary, Schurman of Cornell, Van Hise of Wisconsin, Alderman of Virginia, Harris of Amherst, Wilson of Princeton, Hadley of Yale, and Butler of Columbia, Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, and Governor Guild. At the luncheon Mr. Mabie explained that the absence of President Eliot's name from the list of men who had received honorary degrees was due to the fact that Williams was the first college to confer an honorary degree after he became President of Harvard. In a delightful speech, gracious in spirit and light in touch, President Eliot pointed out to President Garfield the various felicities of the college president, intimating that he regarded it, all things considered, as the most delightful vocation in life. Dr. Alderman made one of his eloquent addresses, interpreting the South to the North and the North to the South, and urged an interchange not only of professors but of students between the two sections, declaring that it would be a very fortunate thing if more Northern students went to Southern institutions and more Southern students came to Northern colleges and universities. President Van Hise expressed his satisfaction in the policy outlined in the inaugural address to make Williams in all senses a college of liberal arts. When Mr. Bryce arose to speak, the great audience rose to receive him; and at the luncheon, as at the church in the morning, the expression of good will and affection for the greatest interpreter of American institutions and spirit was notable. Governor Guild was also received with great applause, his recovery from recent illness giving to his greeting special warmth. No day could have been more beautiful; nor could any exercises of induction have been more happily prophetic of a notable chapter in the history of the College.

❀

The Tuberculosis Congress

President Roosevelt, in his closing address to the sections and the foreign delegates of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, a report of which appeared in The Outlook last week, made some very interesting points. He spoke of the modern ability to grapple with disease, in contrast to the old attitude of helpless acquiescence in the mandates of a supernatural power, and instanced the change on the Isthmus of Panama, formerly a byword for fatal disease, where modern science has now made the death rate lower than in the average locality in the United States. In Africa, science is now fighting, he said, the deadly sleeping sickness, which in one region has killed two hundred thousand out of three hundred thousand of its inhabitants, yet which has been traced to the bite of a small fly which carries the parasitical microbe, and which, like yellow fever, will in the end be conquered by scientific preventive measures. "Patient, laborious, dangerous, and extraordinarily skillful work," the President declared, "has enabled causes of disease to be found and combated. Doctors have laid down their lives, showing as much heroism as was ever shown by soldiers on the field of battle. . . . You have come here to combat what is, on the whole, the most terrible scourge of all people throughout the world. A few years ago hardly an intelligent effort was made or could be made to war against this peculiarly deadly enemy of the human race. The changes which enable us to combat the disease came when the greatest experts of the medical world turned their trained intelligence to the task. It must remain for them to find out just what can be done. The task then will be for the representatives of the Government to give all possible attention to the conclusions of the scientific men. . . . I feel that no gathering could take place fraught with greater hope for the welfare of the people at large than this." The resolutions of the Congress, adopted at the same meeting, gave point to the President's words. They present practical and comprehensive suggestions for a world-wide campaign, and are as follows:

1. Resolved, That the attention of State and Central Governments be called to the importance of proper laws for the obligatory notification by medical attendants, to the proper health authorities, of all cases of tuberculosis coming to their notice, and for the registration of such cases in order to enable the health authorities to put in operation adequate measures for the prevention of the disease.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

2. Resolved, That the utmost efforts should be continued in the struggle against tuberculosis to prevent the conveyance from man to man of tuberculous infection, as the most important source of the disease.

3. Resolved, That preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis, and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized.

4. Resolved, That we urge upon the public and upon all Governments the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis; the establishment of sanatoria for curable cases of tuberculosis; and the establishment of dispensaries and day and night camps for ambulant cases of tuberculosis which cannot enter hospitals and sanatoria.

5. Resolved, That this Congress indorses such well-considered legislation for the regulation of factories and workshops, the abolition of premature and injurious labor of women and children, and the securing of sanitary dwellings, as will increase the resisting power of the community to tuberculosis and other diseases.

6. Resolved, That instruction in personal and school hygiene should be given in all schools for the professional training of teachers; and that, whenever possible, such instruction in elementary hygiene should be intrusted to properly qualified medical instructors.

7. Resolved, That colleges and universities should be urged to establish courses in hygiene and sanitation and also to include these subjects among their entrance requirements, in order to stimulate useful elementary instruction in the lower schools.

8. Resolved, That this Congress indorses and recommends the establishment of playgrounds as an important means of preventing tuberculosis through their influence upon health and resistance to disease.

After the section meetings were over, the Congress last week witnessed large and enthusiastic mass-meetings by the clubwomen of the United States, the charity and church workers of America, and the school-teachers. These all pledged themselves to the crusade against consumption, and added immeasurably to the power and hopefulness of the great international campaign.

❀

The International Congress on Moral Education

The first International Congress on Moral Education, which sat in London from September 25 to 29, marks a real advance in the educational world. Experts both on the theoretical and practical sides assembled from many countries to consider the question how to improve the moral instruction offered in schools. London University honored itself by welcoming this body of one thousand able men and women sent by the chief English and Continental universities and by seventeen Governments, including the United States, China, Japan, and Mexico. Perhaps the most interesting fact about this Congress was that every shade of religious thought and belief was represented, and yet such was the unanimity of feeling on the subject of moral training that perfect harmony prevailed through all the proceedings. This in itself constituted an object-lesson to the religious partisan, who is apt to lose the spirit of religion in his desire to secure the actual letter of doctrine. No one questions the importance of improving our education in relation to character and conduct, and yet in our haste to secure certain material and tangible results we have neglected the moral ideal which should be implicit in all our educational methods. The President of the Congress, Professor Michael Sadler, a former Secretary of the Education Department in England, whose knowledge of educational systems in all countries is most profound, in his opening remarks paid a tribute to the genius of Tolstoy, who "challenged them by his great sincerity of motive and frankness of utterance honestly to test the foundations of those principles in respect of which their judgment might, after all, remain at variance with his." His opening address, broad-minded, tolerant, and large-hearted, sounded a note which has re-echoed through every session of the Congress. Its influence was felt by Lord Fitzmaurice, who, on behalf of the Foreign Office, welcomed the representatives of the leading centers of the world to London. The Under Secretary, alluding to the educational controversy at present raging in Great Britain, said that the issues before the Congress were broader and more important than those which were causing so much feeling there, and he urged that the interests of the child should outweigh differences which, however vital in appearance, were only temporary in character. The dissatisfaction felt with the present state of education

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was voiced by Lord Avebury, one of the vice-presidents, who considered our present methods too narrow and too uninteresting, directed to fill the memory rather than to form the character. He emphasized the importance of imparting the love of learning rather than the learning itself, and criticised the universities for their somewhat cast-iron system. Among those who read papers or took part in the discussions following the papers were Professor Peabody, of Harvard University, who spoke of the Social Museum of Cambridge; Dr. Gray, of Bradfield College; Mr. Hojo, of Japan, who described the moral teaching of the Japanese schools; and Mrs. Humphry Ward. What, then, may be said to be the outcome of the Congress? First, it has strengthened the view that the ethical influence of the school as a community has not been sufficiently considered in the past; secondly, that of the factors making up this community, the character of the teacher and the moral ideal conveyed through him and the school are of vital importance. On both of these points the best of our teachers are all agreed, but they and their colleagues would be the better for a surer knowledge in the task of guiding conduct and imparting faith in a moral idea.

❀

Ramabai

Of especial interest in the present condition of affairs in India, now attracting large attention, is the growing movement among Hindus for the education of girls and women. The leavening start given to it twenty years ago by that remarkable Hindu woman, the Pandita Ramabai, is bearing fruit in sight of the world. Girls' schools are being opened in various places. The Female High School at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, prepares girls for the university. About one in one hundred and twenty thousand have already availed themselves of the now open university doors—nearly one thousand in all. The Social Reform Association, organized by Hindu gentlemen, promotes educational work, with a large following among married women. Ramabai's special enterprise, the Shâradâ Sadan, a home school for high-caste child widows—the most w[illegible]ched class in India—has been imitate[illegible]y a similar institution at Poona, and ot[illegible]s. Ramabai's work itself has broade[illegible]d out to all needy girls, and now const[illegible]tes a village of fifteen hundred in the P[illegible]na district. The fame of it draws visit[illegible] from many lands. Here a many-side[illegible] educational work is going on, industrial[illegible] many lines, and with classes even i[illegible] Greek and Hebrew for those who wis[illegible]o read the Bible in the original tongu[illegible]. Trained teachers and Christian wor[illegible]rs go forth from Mukti for service am[illegible]g their debased countrywomen. While the plague has in a twelvemonth destroyed a million victims of ignorance, Ramabai's school village has been immune. Its administrator now is her noble daughter, Manoramabai, who supplements her mother's ability to bear increased burdens. Half a dozen other ladies—American, English, Swedish—are aids. This work was dear to the late Bishop Brooks and President Charles Cuthbert Hall, and the American Ramabai Association has effectively co-operated in it with its helpers in other countries.

❀

Irrigation in India

One of the greatest benefits of British rule in India to the natives is that resulting from the continuous and wisely planned policy of constructing a series of great irrigation works. As a result of the operation of these artificial aids the area of arid soil has been greatly reduced, thereby adding immensely to the resources of that sun-baked land and consequently diminishing the territory over which famines have prevailed periodically from the remotest times. The first of these great irrigation works undertaken under British sway was the system of the Upper Anicut (or dam) in 1836. The area affected by this system was 27,705 square miles in extent, a small territory compared with India's needs, but at the same time affecting the lives of millions of people. This work long answered its purpose efficiently, but, owing to damage caused by the great flood of July, 1896, the highest on record in that part of India, the works had to be remodeled, the anicut being converted into a regulator. The entire scheme

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was completed in 1903 at great cost but with eminently satisfactory results. This system, however, even as remodeled, solved the question of a regular water supply for only a comparatively small part of the great Cauvery system. Other works have since been planned and some of them constructed. On the left bank of the Cauvery there is an irrigation work known as the Grand Anicut, dating back to 1851. This has also been improved and extended by regulators. Still other additions were made to the Cauvery system in 1886, at great expense, but, as usual in works of this kind, the cost was spread over many years. The Grand Anicut was again remodeled in 1897, and, with other improvements in the same district, the total irrigation in the Cauvery and Vennar section now amounts to 983,106 acres. Of this area of irrigated land 88,861 acres produce a second crop, so that practically much more than a million acres have been made permanently fruitful in this section of India alone. Other great improvements of drainage in this delta of the Cauvery have been going on, and eventually the entire region will be effectually under control as to its water supply. Still another plan for irrigation works on the Cauvery is now practically determined upon as to its greater points, the only question being as to some minor details now under consideration. Should this scheme be adopted and completed, as it now seems almost certain to be, it will not only add greatly to the efficiency of the delta system of irrigation already in existence, but will also bring under cultivation 191,000 acres in Mannargudy and Taluk. These, and other great works in irrigation in the Madras Presidency, are features of practical good government of which both natives and their British rulers are proud. In a country where the rainfall is so precarious as in India the conservation of the water supply becomes of prime importance, and it is encouraging to note that India is at last recognizing that the most efficient way to combat famine is to prevent it by providing a perennial water supply for the cultivable lands. Fortunately, in the snows, lakes, and glaciers of the great Himalaya range, this land of the sun has a permanent and inexhaustible reservoir from which to draw. When these resources are fully utilized, the specter of famine will no longer fall across India's path of progress in the future.

❀

The Political Campaign

II—The Fundamental Issue

Is there any fundamental issue in the present campaign? Or is it merely an issue between personalities—the personalities of the candidates and their constituents and counselors? I think there is an issue, confused, not clear, but vital and fundamental. What it is I try to state in this article.

The capitalist once owned the laborer; this was slavery. Then he owned the land; the laborer was attached to the land. The capitalist owed the laborer protection, the laborer owed the capitalist service; this was feudalism. Then the laborer was set free from his obligation of service to the capitalist, and the capitalist was set free from his obligation of protection to the laborer. Both laborer and capitalist were set free from all obligations to each other except such as they voluntarily assumed. Out of this has grown the present wages system. Under the wages system a small body of men known as capitalists own the tools and implements of industry; a larger body of men, known as workingmen, use these tools in productive labor; the owner pays the tool-user for his work and takes the product of his labor, with the resultant losses if the product is unsalable, with the resultant profits if it can be advantageously sold. This system is not much over a century old. I do not believe that it will outlast the present century. A century old? Hardly. It has been largely developed during my lifetime.

When I was a boy going to the village in Maine where my vacation hours were spent, I took a steamboat to Portland or Hallowell, and thence a stage to Farmington. The driver was largely the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

owner of the stage and the four horses, and it was the height of my ambition to be able to own and handle a four-in-hand as he handled his—an ambition never realized. In the village was a carpenter who would do anything from shingling a roof to building a house. The work was mainly done by hand. Ten or fifteen miles from Farmington was a carding-mill. In every farm-house was a spinning-wheel, in some houses a loom. The farmer took the wool to the mill to be carded; but his wife spun it, and sometimes wove it into cloth with her own hands. Every competent farmer was a mechanic, and mending and making tools was a considerable part of the winter's occupation. He generally killed a "beef critter" for the winter's consumption; the slaughtering of a sheep or a hog for the family use was a necessary incident of farm life. I do not think there was a bakery in the village; the bread was home-baked. The knitting of stockings for the household was the perpetual resource of the grandmothers. In short, to a large extent even fifty years ago the individual who used the tools owned the tools; labor organizations were rare; trusts unknown; strikes and lockouts unheard of.

This simple individualistic industry is gone, never to return. The discovery of machinery, the still greater discovery of division of labor, have brought in the era of organization. A railway owned and controlled in Boston carries us from Portland to Farmington in three hours, a journey which by stage took twelve. A planing-mill supplies the materials for a thousand houses in less time than the village carpenter took to provide the materials for one. The farmer imports his meats from a Chicago packing-house. The loom has been broken up into firewood, and the spinning wheel has been banished to the attic, or stands in the corner of the sitting-room a relic of a past age; and the spindles and looms of Lowell and Fall River supply, at less cost and less labor, better stuff than the overtaxed mother could supply by hand.

But—the tool-user no longer owns the tool he uses. Industry is organized in two camps—tool-owners and tool-users. How to adjust their mutual interests satisfactorily to both camps constitutes the labor problem. I do not believe that they can be satisfactorily adjusted. Satisfaction will come only when the users of the tools, that is, the workers—the worker with hand and the worker with brain, the laborers and the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced—own the tools and instruments by which the work is carried on. The perpetual problem between workingmen and capitalists will not be settled until the workingmen become capitalists.

We cannot hark back to the individualism of the past. We cannot forego the advantages which machinery, organization, and division of labor have given us. We cannot abolish the railway and go back to the stage-coach, the planing-mill and go back to the village carpenter, the woolen-mill and go back to the domestic spinning-mill and loom. We can go forward to an era of joint ownership of railway, mill, and factory. And there are many indications that we are moving, though slowly and fitfully, in that direction.

Nearly half the families in America own the land they occupy; three-fifths of the farms are cultivated by their owners. It is true that many of these farms are mortgaged. My English friend asks me, What is the difference between paying rent to a landlord and paying interest to a mortgagee? This: in one case the capitalist employs the laborer; in the other case the laborer employs the capitalist. But the farmers are not the only laborers who are also capitalists. The depositors in our savings banks are in number over one-tenth of our entire population and over one-half our voting population. These are all capitalists who, through the savings banks, are loaning their money to the workers to carry on their various industries. How many stockholders there are I do not know. But they are many millions in number, and every stockholder is part owner of the organization in which he owns stock. A corporation is a modern, democratic contrivance to enable a number of small capitalists to combine their money for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the purpose of efficient administration and divide the profits. There are, I believe, in round numbers, as many stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad as there are employees. If the employees were the stockholders, they would own the road. Such joint ownership and joint control of all joint enterprises is the dream of Industrial Democracy.

This is not Socialism, certainly it is not State Socialism. It is one thing for the State to own the tools and employ the workmen; another thing for the workmen to own the tools and employ themselves. It is one thing for the State to own my pen and paper and tell me when and what I may write, another thing for me to own my pen and paper and write when and what I will. I am not a State Socialist, because I do not wish to see the workers seize the whole power of government in order to transform the State into a joint stock company. I am not a Democrat, because I do not wish to destroy the trusts, or limit the size of industrial organizations whether of laborers, of capitalists, or of a combination of the two. I am an Industrial Democrat, because I wish to see the men who are carrying on the industries of the country own the instruments and control the organizations by which they are carried on.

This cannot be accomplished by political action alone. It involves a religion which is more desirous to promote righteousness and good will among all people on the earth than to prepare a few elect celestial beings for heaven. It involves an education of all the people and for all kinds of vocations. It means the promotion, not the discouragement, of combination. It means Postal Savings Banks, that it may be as easy for a child to deposit a dime for safe-keeping as to deposit a letter to be mailed. It means such Government regulation of the National highways that they shall serve all people and all localities with equal justice and with special favor to none. It means such administration of corporate finances that it shall be as safe for a man to invest his money in stocks as in a savings bank. It means prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman's mine and factory labor, shortening hours of all purely mechanical labor. It means the retention by the Nation of all mineral, forest, and grazing lands now in its possession, and the recovery, if possible, of all coal lands from private hands, that the Nation's fuel may not continue to be a private monopoly. It means National irrigation of waste lands and National development of unused waterways for the people's benefit. It means prohibition of stock-watering and discouragement of stock-gambling. It means the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and an end to all industrial partnerships between the Government and private enterprises, in which the Government is sure to get the losses and private enterprises the profits. It means immigration laws which will exclude such populations as cannot be fitted to take part in this joint ownership and control of our joint industries. And it may mean (of that I am not sure) the temporary maintenance of a protective system—whatever incidental evils may attend it—that we may be enabled to work out our industrial problem for ourselves without having simultaneously to work it out for the whole world.

My father once said to me, and it has appeared to me very sage advice, "It is a principle of mechanics that you cannot take an object from one point to another point without taking it through all the intermediate points. Remember that this is equally a principle of reform. You cannot take the community from one point to another except by taking it through the intermediate points." I have sketched above what seem to me some of the intermediate points between the wages system and Industrial Democracy. Despite much hostility from old-time leaders, the Republican party has, in the main, adopted, or is adopting, these principles. The party which overthrew slavery, or the ownership of the laborer by the capitalist, is on the way to abolish by peaceful measures the wages system, or the ownership of all the means of production by the capitalists. I advocate the election of Mr. Taft and the Republican party because I am an Industrial Democrat, and count with a good degree of confidence on a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gradual and peaceful evolution of our industrial system from an oligarchy to a democracy, by the adoption of the principles which the Republican party has enunciated, and by carrying forward the work it has begun under the leader whom it has selected.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

❀

What is Partisanship?

As with many other words, the secondary use of "partisanship" has become more common than the primary. The word is now rarely or never used except to imply excess or unreason. It is no insult to say that Mr. Smith is a party man or a warm adherent of his party, but to speak of his "partisanship" nine times out of ten means that, to quote the dictionary, "his judgment is clouded by a prejudicial adherence to his party." The fault is real and common enough both with men and newspapers, and painful or amusing manifestations thereof are conspicuous in every heated political campaign. The voter who declares that he stands by his party and its candidate through thick and thin, the journal which first settles upon its political policy and later hunts up arguments to support it, the politician who can see no fault in his party's platform, no single redeeming feature in that of the opposition, are easily recognized—and it may be added that their influence is in inverse ratio to their partisanship.

But this is an epithet easy to misuse; my advocacy of my party is patriotism, your insidious support of your faction is "partisanship." Earnest gentlemen write indignant letters to The Outlook, for instance, accusing it of base "partisanship" because in this campaign it upholds principles and policies it has advocated for years and because it hopes for the election of a man who in its belief stands for their intelligent and effective enforcement. These objectors almost invariably show unmistakably the fiercest of partisan feeling. To be independent is not to be neutral, not to be indifferent, not to ignore the duty of citizenship. A journal may, if it please, exist solely for the purpose of reporting news; it may colorlessly and judicially state arguments and claims; it may refrain from comment, opinion, or advice. Such a journal might be of value for purposes of information, but it would be a body without a soul. Adherence to principle may be called "partisanship"—yes, and partisanship may be called adherence to principle—but in reality the two are as wide apart as duty and self-seeking. To watch afar with placid languor the great struggle going on between the forces of political good and evil, to have no opinion, or, having one, not to express it, to think one man or one party as good as another—this is a charge which an honest public teacher, whether man or newspaper, might well shrink from facing. If it be partisanship to interpret the political situation as judicially as may be, and to urge on the victory of those things which stand in one's best judgment for the rights and interest of the Nation, then the phrase has no power to harm or shame. Just as every voter in every National campaign has a plain duty as well as a clear right to make up his mind upon the immediate issues and the candidates as they are at that time presented, so a journal that attempts to teach as well as to inform must have positive convictions—and if it has them it must speak out or be a coward.

❀

The Illusion of the Present

We are imposed upon not only by complexity of knowledge, obscurity of speech, and the scale on which material works are carried on, but by the age in which we live. Its atmosphere enfolds us like the air we breathe; its thought penetrates our minds through every form of expression; its gigantic works captivate or overwhelm our imagination; our education is shaped to meet its demands and fit us for its tasks. It is only by a powerful effort of the mind that we are able to separate ourselves from it, and look at it in the perspective

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of history. It wears the air and exercises the authority of a finality; and yet it is only a phase of the unfolding of the human spirit, a stage in the experience of the race. Two hundred years hence it will seem as remote and unreal as the feudal age seems to us; and its standards and ideals will have become as purely historic as those of the men who wore chain armor and poured Greek fire on the daring assailants who swung catapults against bastioned walls and braved molten lead as they swam across shallow moats. The present is as real as was the past, and as fleeting. It is not a mere dream, a momentary combination of forms and colors and figures made by a turn of the kaleidoscope: it is actual, and our relation to it is decisive for us; but it is not a finality. We must deal with it as if the whole of life were in it, but we must resist the illusion of completeness. It is a fragment of a fragment. It is not even a rounded period; it is a year in a decade, and there are ten decades in a century, and a century is but a chapter in the story. It is a small matter whether to-day believes or rejects the Christ story: the real question is whether that story is credible, not to an age, but to the human spirit when its vision is clearest and most direct.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator once had an experience which he would like to narrate as a warning to those who are now returning from Europe laden with their spoils. Unmounted photographs were the spoils of the happy Spectator when he returned from his sojourn abroad. Not photographs of places so much as of those great pictures which are the glory of Italy, Germany, England, France. The lure of the reproductions of Braun was as potent with him over the water as the lure of the second-hand book shop in the streets of New York. A gracious and irresistible pair of temptations that is, by the way, playing into each other's hands and enriching the life of their victim with the best of the universe. Familiar to the Spectator's spirit, pleasantly gibing at itself, was the sudden pause before the shop window, abrupt enough to knock one down who was not accustomed to the arrest, the abandoned gazing, the questioning of the purse with the finger-tips, the hollow reply in the negative of that much-abused wayside tavern for pence, and the superimposed affirmative as the Spectator's feet carried him into the shop. Then, after a long time, the triumphant exit, purse collapsed, its last pilgrim fled, but in the Spectator's hand a thin roll which held a serene, high-souled Madonna, or a sibyl, or prophet, or old warrior, or a brooding landscape. "Never mind," the Spectator argued. "I am laying in my next Christmas presents." Which indeed was the fact. Thereby hangs the tale which he started to tell.

❀

He brought his treasures home in long, hard, hollow tubes; all travelers know them well. One can fill them with pictures and roll them about with other pictures, and they perform excellent service. The only trouble with pictures thus stored is that they tend to adopt the habits of a worm in a cocoon, and are almost inextricable; so that one comes to defer the actual joy of the eyes in their presence to that glorious day of framing, towards which the whole purse groaneth. After Christmas, yes, after Christmas, the Spectator would have his Sibyl forth, and she should hang by his desk; meantime he left her unwrinkled, untorn, in the safe-keeping of the tube.

❀

It was an ignominious struggle that preceded that Christmas. The Spectator was grieved to find how mean-spirited he could be. He honestly did desire to give pleasure to his friends whom he loved, but to part with that dear Madonna, that soaring angel, that beckoning nymph —how could he? Each package which he did up and consigned to the post-office signified a stern victory. The separate contests took so much time, and the fond and lingering farewells, and the careful wrappings, that the short December days slipped away faster even

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than is their swift custom, and Christmas Eve darkened while yet one last throe remained to be undergone.

❀

Leonardo's Saint Anne! The Spectator had bought her beautiful, dreaming, mysterious head to give to one of his friends, and then had proceeded to fall in love ever deeper and deeper, until his case resembled poor Tristan's with his Isolde. "Can he possibly love her as much as I do? Is she not mine supremely?" With the added temptation that this King Mark would never know the difference and would take to his heart Raphael's Donna Velata as blithely as Saint Anne. The Spectator's New England conscience prevailed; trust it for that, hateful monitor! He made up his mind in a fury of haste, rushed for the tubes and the wrapping-paper, rolled the beautiful countenance firmly around the largest and stoutest of the tubes, and ran out to post it to King Mark, all in a space of five minutes. Then he sat down, he regrets to say, and scowled at La Donna Velata.

❀

Christmas morning brought him what he supposed at first to be a direct reward in the shape of a handsome check. "I know you'll be wanting above all things to frame your photographs this winter," wrote one of his friends, "and, as I cannot send you actual frames, I transmit this wand to conjure some with." The Spectator's heart was grateful and glad. All through that busy Christmas day his inner thoughts had to do with sibyls, prophets, Madonnas; he selected and re-selected in that loving ecstasy of choice which is the soul of limitation. When at last the way lay clear for him to sit down and unroll his pictures, there was very little doubt left in his mind as to which should journey with him next morning to the art shop around the corner.

❀

Can the reader bear to be told at once of the tragic issue? The Spectator can hardly bear to think of it even now. The best of his photographs, those on whose framing he had set his heart, were vanished, flown, nowhere to be found, utterly gone from him. He could not believe his eyes' failure, of course; he hunted everywhere. Under the mattress, behind the mirror, in the umbrella rack! It was midnight before he gave up, and even then he was not convinced. Surely, surely this thing could not be, this cruel deprivation. He would go to sleep now, and in the morning he would put his hand on his pictures. But in the morning, before he again began his desperate search, a letter came from King Mark. "You generous fellow! I declare we are quite overcome. One such picture would be a great gift, but five—! Well, we have chosen with care. The beautiful Saint Anne has come to me, and my wife has the Francia Madonna. Tom and Charley draw the two Michael Angelos, and Nelly rejoices in the Corot. You have made us all very rich and happy, and you may think of us next week, when the pictures come back from being framed, as rearranging the whole house to accommodate them."

❀

It was a dazed three minutes or so before the Spectator understood what it was that had happened. In his sudden haste of renunciation of the Saint Anne on Christmas Eve, he had seized the first tube that came to hand, unwitting that in it lay concealed his dearest personal reservations, his brightest and his best. These he had despatched from himself, deliberately put them away, and now—there was silence in the Spectator's mind for a minute or two, after which, he is glad to be able to say, he laughed—a very little. He certainly did not fail to think of the Mark family that next week, rearranging their house!

❀

There is a moral to this story, but it would perhaps be hard to decide exactly what it is. Fate punishes a selfish delay by compelling an extravagant gift. Fate punishes an unnecessary self-denial by superfluous exactions. The two points of view must be left to the choice of the discerning reader. But the plain, simple duty of every one is to look inside his tubes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Public Opinion

A PLAIN MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF WILLIAM H. TAFT

I think I never in my life before went to listen to a candidate for the Presidency with a mind so unbiased as when I went to the Auditorium in this city last Saturday night to listen to William H. Taft. To begin with, I had never before heard him speak, and I had read carefully nothing of his except his address on Missions delivered some time ago in New York City. And, to end with, the general impression of the man made upon me by the newspaper reports of his public services and by incidental hearsay had been so vague that they had simply left me with a cautiously suspended judgment. It ought to be said, too, however strange it may seem to those who have known him well, that up to this, my first contact with the man, I had not felt entirely sure that, at his best, he would not be, as President of the United States, a sort of understudy to his energetic and forceful chief, Theodore Roosevelt.

I am absolutely sure, however, that I never before came away from listening to a Presidential candidate with impressions so fixed and definite concerning the man and his character. I do not mean that he captured me with his oratory or overwhelmed me with the force of personality. In fact, that is just what he did not do. I heard him with absolutely different sensations from those which possessed me while listening to William Jennings Bryan a few years ago. Mr. Taft is not a great public speaker, and especially not a campaign speaker in the commonly accepted meaning of that term. In one way the editor of the Wall Street Journal was right when he declared, in the editorial column of that paper a while ago, that as a campaign orator pitted against Mr. Bryan, the consummate master of popular assemblages, Mr. Taft would be at a great disadvantage. He evidently does not know how to make the best use of his voice, for on this occasion when I listened to him he was so hoarse as to be heard at times with real difficulty. And his manner is so deliberate that I question if he would ever thrill a great audience or rouse it to unbridled enthusiasm. On the other hand, there were times when it was necessary to use positive effort in attentively listening to his words, and I could not help noticing that a few, though a very few, left the hall.

No, I do not mean that he captivated me with his manner of speaking or drew me to his conclusions or to himself by what, for a better name, we call personal magnetism. I mean that both the manner of the speaker and the matter of the speech, the strength and poise of his personality, the total man as he stood before us, compelled my respect and inspired my confidence. Mr. Taft is too judicial to be a great campaign speaker and too honest to be a great politician. But, to my mind, those two very things which lessen his greatness in those two capacities enhance his greatness as a leader of a people. The audience that night was made up largely of workingmen, and especially of members of labor unions. They were there by special invitation and special arrangement of the committee in charge of the rally. The impact of their presence was felt in the meeting, and gave a certain direction to all of the proceedings. It was a great opportunity to speak directly to labor concerning the political issues so vital to that special class, and Mr. Taft wisely accepted it. The significant thing, however, the thing which demonstrated his real greatness, was the way in which he made use of the privilege. I must confess that I never before saw or heard anything like it. He recited calmly, almost impassively, the history of those cases involving labor which had come under his jurisdiction as a judge on the bench. He stated accurately and fairly the facts on both sides. And then he gave clearly and judicially his findings in those cases and his reasons for them. Not for one moment did he endeavor to pose as an advocate of either one class or the other. Not for one moment did he try to shirk the responsibility of his own relation to the cases and lay the blame for the outcome upon law or law-makers. In fact, the real climax of his address was reached when, after relating how he had found a labor union guilty of injury to a man's business by secondary boycott, he lifted both his fists in the air and cried hoarsely, "That was the law then; it is the law now; and it always ought to be the law; for tyranny in any form is inimical to our free institutions." After this impassioned challenge, however, to the representation of labor who sat before him, Mr. Taft gave a calm and brief résumé of the whole perplexing problem and his possible relation to it as President of these United States. He restated his implicit belief in the right of labor to organize. He cited many of the benefits which had accrued to the whole people through the organization of labor. He reminded us that the violations of law by organized labor have been detected and punished more frequently and easily

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than have violations by organized capital, because the methods of the capitalists are shrewder and their illegitimate doings less open to public knowledge. He asserted that the remedy for present ills lies not in class legislation but in such construction and enforcement of law as shall secure for every man and every institution justice and protection. He recited the definite constructive legislation of the Republican party which has sought to secure to the workingman his rights. He put his own attitude toward workingmen in almost the same terms as did Henry George when he gave utterance to the now famous slogan, "I am for men," and then he closed his somewhat lengthy treatment of the whole question with the frank statement:

"If, from those deeds and these words, you feel that I am an enemy of labor, you have the right to vote against me. But if you feel that I am the friend to all men, the laboring man included, you have the privilege of voting for me."

I must confess that at some points in the address I almost wished Mr. Taft would desist. His absolute frankness seemed almost perilous, for most men like radical partisanship and the skilled advocate who can get all truth and right on one side. It seemed poor politics for him to open that great question and then leave it as he did. But I soon discovered that this very fact greatly enhanced the effect of his words and marvelously multiplied his power with the plain people of this section. An ex-judge turned to me and said while Mr. Taft was speaking, "He is almost dangerously honest." Another remarked in an undertone, "That man is not a politician, he's a statesman." I could see many of the representatives of labor nod their heads in approval of his words, and they frequently participated in the applause. Out on the street a workingman said, "I was undecided before I came, but I vote for that man. A man who will talk honestly like that to me will work honestly for me." And all the following day, which was Sunday, expressions of like character were heard from all classes of people. Mr. Taft's frank honesty had done what shrewd politics never could have done; it had created confidence and a sense of safety. His judicial treatment of all political problems had accomplished what the heated pleas of an advocate would have miserably failed to accomplish—it produced a consciousness, on the part of all classes, of our economic and national interdependence. And he had done as a poor campaign orator what he could never have done by brilliant campaign oratory. He had compelled men to feel that he is a safe, wise, cautious, fair-minded leader. I believe I am right when I say that Mr. Taft by his visit to the Northwest has convinced a multitude of men that he would be, if elected, one of the greatest constructive statesmen that ever occupied the post of Chief Executive of these United States, and as honest a man in motive and method as ever sat in the Presidential chair.

(Rev.) ANDREW GILLIES.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

LAPSES IN BRYAN'S ETHICAL SENSE

As one to whom the fame of our country's leading men is not a matter of indifference, I should like to think the best possible of a man who has so many followers as Mr. Bryan. He is surely a clean man; one who on certain sides is a creditable American. But I cannot help having distrust not only of his judgments as to public policies, but also of what may be called his public morality. Mr. Bryan was at high-water mark, morally, in his admirable and effective address in London on international arbitration. In such debates he is sincere and useful. But in his general attitude he seems to be rather a somewhat sentimental exhorter than a trustworthy publicist; and he also seems to be strangely lacking at times in ethical sense. He is either so convinced of his mission or so insatiably ambitious that for many years he has been seen in various States of the Union condemning, as bad, good men who disagreed with him, and bringing aid and comfort to bad men who supported him. In fact, Mr. Bryan's definition of a good man seems to be—a good Bryan man. His first effect upon the machinery of his party was to relegate to the rear the good men who had been attracted into politics by the character of Cleveland and to put on guard, in various States, men of notably inferior morale. I do not mean that all Bryan machine men are bad, by any means, but the effect of his original candidacy was a moral slump in the personnel of the organization.

We remember how he patted Croker and Hearst on the back when they both supported him, and how he manifested his willingness to come into the State of New York to oppose the election of Hughes and try to make Hearst Governor of the Empire State. This being so, I see no inherent improbability in the story told by Hearst that he once accepted him as his successor to the Presidency. What sort of a Cabinet would a man gather about himself who ranks men according to their utility to himself and to his cause, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who prefers a Hearst to a Hughes as Governor of a great State?

His performances in Kentucky when a group of conscientious young men bravely broke party bonds in the interest of public morality was a painful revelation to some of the best citizens of that State.

I wish to speak of another matter which I have never seen mentioned in print. I think that most of the scrupulous men in our public life have, sooner or later, become interested in the reform of the Civil Service. Mr. Bryan has done more lay preaching than any other man in the country—but he has never been counted among the friends of the merit system. The phrases he uses on the subject are apt to be those used by men ignorant of it or opposed to it. On this great, fundamental moral question he has failed to meet the test. This is a sadly indicative fact.

Mr. Bryan, so far as I know, has responsibility for only one important historical act of our Government—the acquisition of the Philippines by treaty. His conduct in this case was most extraordinary. He found some reason for throwing his influence in favor of a public act to which he was supposed to be inimical. He astounded some who were, in good faith, working at one time with him against the treaty, and I have never seen a sufficient explanation of his conduct then.

So it is not merely because of his flamboyant and repeated advocacy of preposterous and exploded economical heresies, nor because of the purely oratorical tone of his mind, and not merely that he takes up one panacea after another in a superficial but vehement manner, but the fact, also, that he seems, in certain emergencies and situations, and on certain questions, to show an actual lack of ethical sense, that I would deprecate his assumption of the chief magistracy. And in nothing are these lapses in ethical sense more dangerous than his willingness to honor and to use men of inferior moral tone in the forwarding of his schemes and his ambitions.

New York City. G.

BANK DEPOSITS GUARANTEE

After reading the article in The Outlook for September 12, in which you state your objections to compulsory guarantee of bank deposits, I am filled with a desire to ask you the following questions, on which I am free to say I need light. Let me say that I have read your journal ever since its first issue, and that I have a complete file of the same on my shelves. I have stood by you for nearly forty years, and that is a good reason why I appeal to you now in my time of need.

Do you think, when the Government compelled all banks of issue to guarantee their currency, it "made banking less safe" than it was before?

Would the Government have to own all the banks (as you claim in your article it would ultimately have to do) if it compelled them to guarantee deposits, any more than it has now to own all the food-producing concerns of this country, when it compels them all to guarantee their products as "pure food"?

If "no depositor will risk his deposit beyond a certain point" from hope of gain, things being as they now are, was it not equally true that no buyer of food would have risked getting adulterated food because he could save money by so doing, things being as they once were? Was it not, therefore, a mistake to make "pure food" laws at all—to compel all producers of food to guarantee their products, and so put them all on an equal basis, and so give the naturally honest no advantage over the naturally dishonest?

If "compulsory guaranteeing of bank deposits makes banking less sound than it is now," why does the Government compel all banks to guarantee every deposit it makes in them?

Should the Government continue to do that which will make banking less safe than it is now, ought it to make itself a preferred creditor as against its citizens, in identical transactions? Ought it not to take as good care of its citizens, or at least to see that they are as well cared for as the Government is cared for, under like conditions?

Let me add that I am a lifelong Republican and that I shall vote for Mr. Taft enthusiastically this fall; but I want to get a lot of my neighbors to do the same thing, and there is danger that they won't because of the stand they take with regard to the issues I have stated above.

WM. HAWLEY SMITH.

Peoria, Illinois.

[We answer our correspondent's questions seriatim.

(1) We think that when the National Government guaranteed the circulation of National banks it made banking safer than it was before, but in guaranteeing the circulation of National banks the Government exacts collateral to practically the full amount. Mr. Bryan's plan to guarantee deposits does not involve the use of collateral, which would, of course, be quite impossible. Mr. Bryan's plan is really compulsory insurance of bank deposits rather than a guaran-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tee of bank deposits; voluntary insurance, if properly regulated, works very well until some great catastrophe comes, like the Chicago fire or the San Francisco earthquake, which causes inevitably disastrous failures among the insurance companies.

(2) Although you use the same word, guarantee, with reference to pure food and bank deposits, you mean totally different things. If a man buys a food product and it turns out to be impure, the Government does not give him a pure product in return, but arrests the manufacturer and claps him in jail. Your question makes clear exactly the distinction drawn by The Outlook between Government regulation of banking and the delegation to the Government of the powers of banking. We wish to have the Government punish bank officers through whose criminality depositors lose their money exactly as it punishes food manufacturers through whom a citizen loses his health.

(3) The answer to your third question is included in the answer to your second.

(4) The Federal and State Governments compel banks to guarantee Government deposits by putting up actual collateral. This, of course, is utterly different from Mr. Bryan's plan of an insurance fund raised by means of actuarial tables.

(5) We think that the banking laws which apply to Government moneys in National and private banks ought to be actually the same as those which apply to private moneys in National and State banks. But the general law can with justice make certain individuals preferred creditors in any commercial transaction, and therefore the general laws can make a State government a preferred creditor because such a government represents the interests of all the people as opposed to the interests of a single individual or group of individuals.

If you will bear in mind that Mr. Bryan and his supporters use the word "guarantee" with different meanings, you will see how much confusion over this question has arisen. A goes to the bank and borrows $5,000. He guarantees that he will pay it back by his personal note. B goes to the bank and borrows $5,000, and guarantees that he will pay it back by leaving with the bank $5,000 worth of collateral bonds. If A fails in business, his guarantee is worth nothing. If B fails in business, his guarantee is worth the face value o his ind btedness. Bank circulation is guaranteed by Gover e t bonds; Mr. Bryan wo ld hav deposits guaranteed by a simple promise to pay, and, if the promisor fails, wo have the other banks of the country make up his indebtedness.—THE EDITORS.]

THE COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE: TWO VIEWS

I

[In The Outlook for September 5 last appeared the letter from Mr. Norton to President Roosevelt, referred to below. The President gave the letter to The Outlook because it seemed to him and to us rational in its ideals and human in spirit. It may be added that newspaper despatches report that President Roosevelt's mail is filled with a constantly increasing number of letters relating to the Commission on Country Life recently appointed by him, and that these letters contain little or no adverse comment, while the suggestions made are constructive and such as will be of positive aid to the Commission.—THE EDITORS.]

We, the undersigned, average farmer and wife, and descendants of farmers from 'way back, would like to extend an invitation, through the columns of The Outlook, to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. T. J. Norton to visit a farm in the State of New York, it being evident that they "need to be shown by somebody who has seen, and that the well-being of others and the good of the State require that they be taught," something about the "creature comforts" enjoyed by the "mere grower and producer."

We are qualified by fifty years of personal experience, and more than twice as many of inheritance and tradition, to enlighten their manifest ignorance about the conditions of farm life, at least in New York and New England. We don't know much about the "Woolly West."

Even in this season of drought we can give them a bath before dinner—though not in the barn, as our windmill does not pump water for the stock, but only for the household—also as much fresh air as they are able to inhale. I doubt if the White House caterer can furnish as fresh or better "vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, butter, or poultry" than we habitually serve on our table, though our guests certainly may miss some of the "sacred ceremonial" to which they are accustomed. Nor will there be caviare. We represent the crowd. But the melons shall be iced, and the coffee shall be hot, and if they eat so much, "in their condition of fatigue," as to acquire indigestion (we don't have any ourselves), they may each have a bedroom twenty feet square, with three wide-open windows and a fireplace, in which to sleep it off—or enough of the standard classics and current literature to read all night.

We should like to show the two city-bred men, in our "crude way," what is open to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

view in the "country" to the "very poorest persons," and we will not "censure them overmuch for the state in which we find them," if they will avail themselves of the opportunity we offer them to get out of it.

It would do them good to come and get a taste of real farm life, and we beg The Outlook to urge a prompt acceptance of this cordial invitation from

C. W. SHAW and MRS. C. W. SHAW.
Mountainville, Orange County, New York.

II

Having lived from the soil until after I had reached my majority, I hail with interest any such movement for the advancement of rural communities as is suggested by the appointment of the Agricultural Commission by President Roosevelt. An old acquaintance of the farm, while driving with a party of friends by a field of newly mown hay, was less enthusiastic about the fragrance of the hay than the other members of his party. He said, "It reminds me only of hard work."

When, on a vacation jaunt, I visit my old ancestral farm, the picturesque fields, the thriving crops, and the substantial farm buildings nestling by the hillside produce a feeling of pleasure not unmixed with pain.

I predict that the appointment of the Agricultural Commission will result in teaching the farmer and his family how to live happily and comfortably, as well as how to make their vocation a financial success. The farmer, as a rule, possesses the old-fashioned virtue of "living within his means;" to this he should learn to add the ability to enlarge his means by the application of strictly business principles. The average farmer excels in producing rather than in marketing his crops. Why could not every farmer find ready sale for all of his farm products, if by a little enterprise he would become his own salesman and dispose of his goods to city retailers? By putting on the market nothing but first-class commodities and by eliminating the middlemen his advantage in selling his produce would be obvious. By this plan his touch with city life and conditions would keep him well abreast of his time and break the monotony of isolation.

The average farmer would be much happier and more successful by the acquisition of scientific knowledge such as is furnished in the agricultural schools or may be acquired by home study during the long winter evenings. To many a farmer the soil which he tills is simply so much dirt of either good or indifferent quality. He has no idea of its chemical components, and in his blind efforts to fertilize he may be defeating his own objects. The adaptability of the soil and climate for certain crops may be made an interesting and profitable study. Experiments conservatively made along this line would entail little loss even if they failed to produce the desired results. In many communities certain crops are raised year after year while the farmers all admit that the profits from this particular commodity are paltry. Better for the farmer to take his family off for a picnic than to spend his energies in cultivating crops that are ill adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in his locality.

The working hours of a farmer and his employees are so excessive that if an attempt were made to impose them upon a modern labor unionist it would mean nothing less to him than an appeal to arms. The farm hand who is aroused at 4 A.M. and released from his duties at 8 P.M. finds no time for his social needs except as he borrows it from the hours assigned for rest and sleep. After keeping up to such a programme for a certain period the farm hand will likely be found during working hours on the opposite side of the hill from his employer making up for the lost sleep which he feels is due him.

The question of securing adequate and efficient farm help will be solved when the farmer learns the value of settling upon a ten-hour day to be adhered to strictly except in cases of special emergency. Farmers, their families and employees, should take advantage of the principal holidays for recreation and rest. Life soon becomes a mere drudgery to those who yield to the constant pressure of work which daily confronts the farmer and his family.

To bring the greatest degree of success the farmer should keep his accounts in a manner that will guide him financially during the entire year. He should make a conservative estimate of probable receipts and expenditures at the opening of the season, and all his expenditures during the year should be determined upon the basis of his estimate. Most business ventures would meet with early embarrassment if the bookkeeping methods were of the sort commonly used by intelligent farmers.

The picture of the deserted farm, or that more pathetic one, the aged farmer struggling alone to till his acres after his last son has left the soil, would not so often have been produced if farming had been less synonymous with a life of drudgery.

Success to the Agricultural Commission, and all honor to those progressive farmers whose methods will be studied by the Commission and later be exploited for the benefit of the craft. C. HOPPER.
Newburyport, Massachusetts.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING MR. BRYAN

BY EDWARD M. SHEPARD

The Outlook has asked Mr. Shepard to give his reasons for supporting Mr. Bryan, and Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes his reasons for supporting Mr. Debs. The Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook gives in this issue, in the second of four editorials, reasons for supporting Mr. Taft. No one in his party has proved his own devotion to principle more surely than Mr. Shepard. Democrat, distinguished by political honors, once Democratic nominee for the Mayoralty of New York, lawyer of highest standing at the New York bar, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, writer on legal, educational, and economic subjects, citizen of great public spirit, Mr. Shepard writes with the triple authority bestowed by party organization, by pronounced convictions, and by eminent public service. —THE EDITORS.

UPON The Outlook's invitation I shall state some of the reasons which, in my opinion, ought to induce many, if not most, independently-minded citizens to vote for Mr. Bryan. I disclaim making appeal to all such citizens. For there is a body, also large, of independent men who believe in a Protective Tariff—that is to say, the stimulation by the taxing power of the Federal Government of some lawful businesses at the expense of all other lawful businesses, and with great profit to certain classes at the cost of the masses of American men and women. So there are many independent men who believe that our Republic should, by a greater navy and greater army, enforce its domination upon unwilling peoples and races beyond seas, and its influence in European and Asiatic politics, and in other things exercise "world power" dependent upon physical force as distinguished from the world power of moral and social influence. And they believe this in spite of the views of Washington and of all statesmen effectively representative of the American people from his time until Mr. Roosevelt's influence became dominant, save only when, more than a half-century ago, the policy of the Ostend Manifesto in behalf of territorial extension for the sake of human slavery was supported by a President and his Cabinet and by other high-minded and patriotic and intelligent men as promotive of our National interest and glory and even duty. Those who believe in such a protective tariff and such an "imperialism" should vote for Mr. Taft. For he is a high-minded, statesmanlike advocate of those policies, skilled and experienced in promoting them. Now that Americans are fast coming to wearied reaction against President Roosevelt's tempestuous energies and that confusion of personal vindictiveness with public justice which belongs to his ideals of Presidential behavior and his practice of great politics, these two policies must for their prosperous continuance have in the White House a President no less devoted to them than Mr. Roosevelt, but of the "sweet reasonableness" with which Mr. Taft is justly credited.

The Outlook, however, reaches also the other and large body of independent Americans who are hostile to a high protective tariff and to such an imperialistic policy. To them I appeal for performance of what, believing thus differently as *they* do, I think to be *their* different duty.

As I recall my expectations and fears over the results of American elections, I have come to believe less and less in the immediate and practical effectiveness, to establish or defeat great causes, of any verdict at the polls for or against a candidate, and to believe more and more in the significant and long-time tendency—or sometimes, though rarely, as in the verdict against Free Silver in 1896, the immediate result—of such a verdict when rendered, not upon candidacies, but through candidates upon great and immediate questions. When, as now, an instantly and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

practically operative decision is not to be made upon such a cause, no President—certainly not one of the character of either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan—can by any possibility do in his four years even a fraction of the immediate damage which some dread from him, or accomplish a tithe of the beneficence which others expect. The only exception to this, of which I think, is the case of a President of a warlike and reckless temper in himself, or of a weak submissiveness to a like temper in others. Such a President might provoke, or, in cowardly fashion, permit, the crime of an unfit or unnecessary war. But we should not fear this from either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, although the naval and military forces and expense which Mr. Taft would keep great or make greater would doubtless reduce his ability to resist a seemingly popular outcry for war with Japan or other Power.

Many will remember that, when Grover Cleveland was a candidate in 1884, P. T. Barnum, a citizen of large accumulated wealth, at Bridgeport declared that if Mr. Cleveland were elected his property would be for sale at greatly reduced prices—meaning that all who owned property were immediately to suffer. That argument used by the famous showman and many others, puerile and ridiculous as it was, materially reduced Mr. Cleveland's plurality. But he was elected, and, after four years, delivered to his successor in 1889 a country fully as prosperous as when he received it. Recently at his grave all Americans agreed, not only that he was one of our few really great men, but that he represented, as no other American lately in great place has done, a nobly resolute and courageous conservatism.

The same silly and puerile thing is said of Mr. Bryan, and no doubt will deprive him of some votes. But with the increasing probability of his election it is known that men having large interests, good sense, and familiarity with American history, whatever their dislike of Mr. Bryan, disbelieve this campaign cry. After the hard winter for business men and wage-earners which is before us, by next spring there will in all probability come an industrial improvement which will go on increasing until within another year the depression will probably be passed, and until, within another year or two and before the next Presidency ends in 1913, American industry will again be reaping great profits. This will happen whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft be President. If it be Mr. Taft, his party will accredit him with the returned prosperity. If it be Mr. Bryan, the Democrats will give him the credit. But the prosperity will come, as the adversity has come, from causes deeper than the influence of either of them. Mr. Bryan's choice would, however, end the unintelligent or insincere cry that to our country the success of the Democratic party has meant "bad times"—a piece of demagogy to which, I am sorry to observe, Mr. Taft in his Western speeches has given repeated utterance.

Under the Democratic tariff of 1846 there was enormous prosperity until the Civil War, save only a brief interruption in the bankers' panic of 1857. We have since known three profound industrial disturbances. The first was that of 1873–1876, which began when Republican administration had been in power twelve years. The next was that of 1893–1896, which came within the first quarter year of Mr. Cleveland's second term, and after more than thirty years of Republican administration (broken only in 1885–1889 by the four prosperous years of Mr. Cleveland's first term); and it immediately followed the four years of the Harrison administration under which the Republicans enacted the reckless Silver Purchase Bill and the enormous increase in pensions. The commercial depression of 1893 was, as every intelligent and sincere man perfectly well knows, due to long-continued causes, and, in lesser degree, to Republican financial administration from 1889 to 1893; and it had no relation to the slight tariff changes which went into effect on October 1, 1894—fully seventeen months after the storm broke. And now, after another twelve years' Republican administration, we are in the third great commercial depression of the last half-century. That the present Administration is wholly responsible for this I do not believe. That its profuse expenditure

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the monopolistic effect of the protective tariff and Mr. Roosevelt's disturbance of business confidence are responsible for some part of the present industrial difficulties I do believe. But, waiving that, the lesson remains that the widespread and long-continued commercial and industrial disasters of 1873–1876, 1893–1896, and 1907– have come during or immediately after long years of Republican administration.

Assume, then, that sun will shine and rain fall and crops grow under both Republican and Democratic administrations, and that, under either, industrial extravagance and speculation will in due time produce their normal result of hard times. Ignore the silly and audacious argument that under Mr. Bryan we *may* suffer what we are now *actually* suffering under the administration of Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft. We come again to the question for independent citizens who are hostile to the gross monopolies and oppressive favoritisms of the high protective tariff and to the so-called American imperialism. Can *they* righteously vote for Mr. Taft?

The proposal of guaranty of National bank deposits by the Government, or under its authority by the whole body of National banks, need not divert us from vital issues. I am not a convert to the proposal; but, though without much dynamic relation to the real political questions of to-day, it is far from absurd. Most bankers are hostile to the idea; but it has long had respectable and conservative authority; and it is analogous to the plan for authorizing exigency issues of National bank currency guaranteed by a fund contributed by all the National banks; which was approved in 1897 by the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, as distinguished a body of banking and financial experts as ever assembled in the United States. Under Mr. Bryan it cannot become a law unless with the approval of a Senate which will be Republican during the whole of his term, and unless, with the support of enlightened public sentiment and at least some expert opinion, it overcome in the House of Representatives an undoubtedly considerable Democratic opposition. So with the question of court procedure in contempt cases, and the other lesser questions. They have to be decided by legislation well thrashed out. And any citizen who votes against Mr. Bryan because of minor differences like these, while agreeing with him on profound and far-reaching tendencies which will to a certainty be materially promoted or obstructed by the result in November next, shows, as I think, little sense of political perspective, and throws his vote away.

Mr. Taft cannot abide Government guaranty to all bank depositors, small and large alike; but he heartily supports the vastly greater Government guaranty to favored manufacturers of what the Republican platform euphemistically calls a "reasonable profit." The enormous profits of the Steel Trust must be continued at the expense of every railway company, every machine shop, every merchant, every laboring man, and every farmer throughout the country. An indirect protection to the Standard Oil Company against Russian oil enables that vast aggregation of wealth to tax all other industries and keeps it loyal to Mr. Taft, spite of the President's futile fulminations. To Mr. Bryan's proposal that, in the case of any industry which, out of present prices, is creating Carnegie and Rockefeller fortunes and maintaining conditions of practical monopoly, the tariff shall be abated and the burden taken from consumers of the governmentally assured "reasonable profits" which make up those profits, Mr. Taft says "No." On the contrary, he suggests that, in case of Republican success, some (will it not be many?) duties are to be raised. He has already, we are told, delighted Trenton manufacturers by proposing higher duties on pottery now heavily protected and extorting unwilling tribute to the manufacturers from every other American, rich or poor. It passes my comprehension how any American who believes in the far-reaching corruption and oppression of our "protective" tariff can, because he dislikes or distrusts Mr. Bryan on lesser matters, cast a vote for Mr. Taft which he knows is a vote for a revision of the tariff certain, if it come, to be in the interest of monopoly and favoritism.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I sometimes wonder whether clergymen and teachers and the rest of that great body of Americans who must live on fixed incomes realize the share which, in the enhanced cost of their living, they contribute to the vast fortunes of the protected industries. Or do they realize their share of the cost of our "imperialist" policy? Why should they wish to continue and enlarge the schemes for a greater navy, for which the appropriation for this current year of widespread industrial misery is $122,662,485.47—four times the $30,562,660.95 allowed twelve years ago in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's Presidency? Why should they approve the appropriation this fiscal year of $95,382,247.61 for the army—four times the $23,278,402.73 allowed in the last Cleveland year? Assuming the willingness of these patriotic citizens to bear their share of such burdens for a cause rightly dear to their fatherland, is this sort of "imperialism" such a cause? If they think so, then they may rightly vote for Mr. Taft. But if their belief in the older and nobler ideals of American government be a living and practical faith, they will vote for Mr. Bryan. For, however we may differ from him on lesser issues and by-questions upon which Congress must pass, we know he will, if elected, promote American "world power" which depends, not upon more or less flimsily veiled menace of great and costly armaments in time of peace, but upon the vastly greater "world power" of peaceful and enlightened influence, moral and industrial. If elected, he will, to the utmost of Presidential power, set aside the "big stick" and truly represent a Republic of peace and industry and economic freedom.

THE SQUIRREL OF ASTICOU

AN AUTUMNAL SONNET

BY W. R. H.

Trig little friend in dappled coat of fur,
Roaming the woods of Asticou at will,
Foot-free, quick-eyed, acquaint with all the hill
From crest to water's edge; at dawn astir,
At eve alert, as if, forsooth, there were
No time when squirrels rightly might lie still
And take their pleasure;—nay, but he must fill
His storehouse full, ere wintry days recur.

Teach me thy wisdom, share with me thy lore,
Thou shrewd provider! Would my soul, like thee,
Foresaw, through reddening leaves and falling flakes,
The need of laying treasure up in store
Against the famine else awaiting me
When Leo sleeps and Capricornus wakes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RING OF FORTITUDE

BY EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS

Author of "A Wanderer in London," "Listener's Lure," etc., etc.

THE LAST OF FIVE TALES ABOUT CHILDREN

WHEN Priscilla had been a very good girl her mother allowed her as a special treat to play with her jewel-case. Of course Priscilla had to be very careful, which, indeed, she was by nature, having for the most part a place for everything, and everything in its place. She used to sit on the floor with the jewel-case before her, and take the rings and brooches and pendants and necklaces and bracelets and pins out one by one, and hold them up to the light and make them flash, and then put them on. There were diamonds and pearls, and a large opal in which you saw deep down in its milky depths little glints of burning crimson and dancing green. But of all the jewels Priscilla liked best a turquoise ring, which her mother had ceased to wear. Priscilla would very much have liked this ring for her own; but her mother did not care for little girls to wear rings at all, except—but that is what I am going to tell you.

One day, soon after Priscilla was eleven, she had a bad toothache. It grew no better as the time went on, although she rubbed the tooth with medicine which her mother sent for; and afterwards she held a clove in her mouth, according to the advice of a charwoman who happened to be working in the house that day; and then lay down with a piece of brown paper against her cheek, soaked in vinegar and then peppered, according to the advice of the cook; and later sat close to the fire with the heat on the toothache side, according to the advice of the housemaid; and finally sponged her cheek with almost boiling water, according to the advice of the nurse. Nothing did the tooth any good. It ached most of the night, and the next morning poor Priscilla, with very red eyes, was led away to the dentist's by her nurse.

Of course directly she found herself on the terrible doorstep waiting for the horrible door to open, her toothache went away absolutely; but none the less she had to go into the waiting-room, and look at old Punches and old Illustrated London Newses for a long time until the dentist was ready, while fresh people came in and sat down with a sigh, including one old gentleman with the left cheek like the glass of a bull's-eye lantern; and then Priscilla's turn came and she went upstairs, and for half an hour the dentist tortured her.

It was a tooth which, he said, must be saved and not extracted, and so he got out his little needles and his little looking-glass, and was exceedingly cruel—although by nature one of the kindest men living, who would not wittingly hurt a fly except for its own good—as in the case of Priscilla. And when the half-hour was finished he had only just begun, and he told her to come again in four days' time and he would try and finish it.

"Will it hurt again then?" Priscilla asked.

"I'm afraid it will," said the dentist.

Poor Priscilla! The tooth went on steadily grumbling with pain, and Priscilla's nerves were all upset, so that, although she was naturally brave, she could think of nothing but the next dreadful time, and as it drew nearer and nearer she broke down completely.

"I'm very sorry, mother," she said, "but I really don't think I can," and so saying she burst into sobs.

"If you will get on your things and come with me to the Stores," said her mother, "I think I can help you."

Priscilla brightened at once. She liked going to the Stores, not only because it was exciting to buy things and be among so much to buy, but also because she was always interested in the fat commissionaire with the dog-chains

[1] Copyright, 1908, by the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at the top of the steps, who knew all the dogs of Westminster intimately.

When they got to the Stores, and Smike had been chained up, Priscilla's mother led the way to the jewelry department, and, singling out one of the assistants, she said, "Is my ring done yet?"

"Yes," said he; "it has just come back." And he took out of a drawer a little box, and out of the box a ring, and handed it to Priscilla's mother. And Priscilla's mother handed it to Priscilla and said, "See if it fits, dear." And, behold! it was the turquoise ring she had always loved so much, and, although it was rather loose, it fitted well enough for Priscilla to refuse to let the Stores have it again to alter it. In this decision she was supported by her mother, who said that it should come back again after a day or two. And so the assistant gave Priscilla the little box, and off they went home.

On their way Priscilla's mother explained to Priscilla the value of the ring.

"It is for you to wear," she said, "only when you feel you want some extra help to enable you to bear up, as you do to-day. Let us call it the ring of fortitude, and every time you look down and see it, or feel it on your finger, you will remember what it means and why it is there, and that will give you courage. Why, you are much braver already."

And it is true that Priscilla was. She almost skipped along beside her mother, and all that day she fondled the ring and forgot all about her tooth and the dentist, even about the perfectly hateful buzzing thing that he drills holes with.

She had a good night, and went off to him in the morning almost smiling, and whether it was that the ring helped her not to feel, or whether the dentist really did not hurt, I don't know, but it is certain that she had almost a pleasant sitting in his detestable chair.

In addition to the ring of fortitude, Priscilla had been given a shilling to buy some cakes for tea from a little shop off Regent Street that was famous in her family for a certain kind of scone. The dentist's man called a cab, and she and her nurse drove off very happily for the cakes and then all down Regent Street and through St. James's Park home.

It was upon hearing her mother's first words, "Was the ring good to you?" that Priscilla realized that she was no longer wearing it!

Her heart stood still.

She searched her gloves and her clothes, and the bag with the cakes in it, and then she searched them again; but to no purpose.

Priscilla was the most miserable child in London. She would rather, she felt, have forty toothaches.

Directly after lunch, which she had the utmost difficulty in eating, she and her mother hurried off to the confectioner's to see if the ring was there; but it was not.

Then they went off to Scotland Yard to describe it to the police and see if the cabman had by any chance found it and taken it there.

The Lost Property Office at Scotland Yard is divided into two parts, one for umbrellas and the other for miscellaneous things. Every day hundreds of persons seem to make a point of leaving something in a cab, and the doors of these offices are swinging continuously to let the losers in and out. A very nice policeman took down the particulars of the ring—what it was like, when and where Priscilla remembered seeing it last, the time she got into the cab and the time she left it, and so forth. Then he told them that if it were brought in they should have a letter.

But the letter did not come, and day after day passed, and Priscilla grew so tired of looking at cabmen in the hope of seeing her own cabman again that she slept badly and became pale and nervous, for she dreamed every night of nothing but hansoms, not only in the streets but indoors too, and even upstairs, driven by men without faces at all. And they never said anything to her, but just drove on and on, never stopping to pick up passengers or put them down. The world was full of cabmen, cabmen, cabmen. . . .

The doctor said that unless something happened to divert her mind Priscilla would be really ill.

But something did happen.

One evening, nearly a fortnight later, Priscilla's father was sitting by the fire

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reading a book he had bought at a bookstall that afternoon. It was the life of an actor named Charles Mayne Young, who lived a hundred years ago, and it was full of odd and interesting things. Suddenly he said, "Listen to this," and read to Priscilla and her mother the following story, which was told to Mr. Young's son by a Brighton magistrate after dinner on Christmas day, 1827:

"Some few years ago, a gentleman, a bachelor, residing in lodgings on the first floor of a respectable but small house in this town, appeared before the bench of magistrates with a charge against the maid of his lodgings of having robbed him of a ring.

"It appeared that he occupied the front drawing-room on the first floor and slept in the back; that one night, having undressed by the drawing-room fire and wound up his watch, he deposited it, with his chain, two seals, and a ring attached to it, on the chimneypiece, and jumped into bed in the next room. In the morning, on dressing himself and going to the chimneypiece for his watch, he discovered that the ring, which he valued, was gone. As he was in the habit of sleeping with the folding doors between the rooms ajar, and was always a light sleeper, he felt confident that no one had entered the room since he had left it overnight except the maid, who had come in early, as usual, to dust and sweep the room and lay the table for breakfast. The servant was so neat in her person, so pretty, gentle, and well conducted, that he felt loth to tell her his suspicions; but the moral certainty he entertained of her guilt, and the great value he set on the ring, determined him to conquer his scruples. On hearing herself charged with the theft she started and stared, as if doubting the evidence of her ears, indignantly denied the charge, burst into tears, and told her mistress that she would not remain another hour under her roof, for that her lodger had taxed her with dishonesty. The landlady espoused the cause of her maid, and used such strong language against her accuser that his blood in turn was roused, and he resolved to bring the matter to a determinate issue before the magistrates. My friend said he was on the bench, and that, prepossessed as he and his coadjutors were by the girl's looks and manners, they felt quite unable to resist the weight of circumstantial evidence produced against her, and never had a moment's hesitation in committing her for trial at the next assizes.

"Five or six weeks after she had been in jail the prosecutor went into Shaw's, the pastry-cook's in the Old Steyne, for an ice. While he was pausing deliberately between each spoonful, the sun burst forth in all its strength, and darted one of its beams along the floor of the shop, bringing into light an object which glistened vividly between the joists of the flooring. He took out his penknife, inserted the point of it between the boards, and, to his utter amazement, fished up his lost ring. He ran back to his lodgings, and, on referring to his diary, he found that, on the evening of the very night on which he had left his watch and its appendages on the chimneypiece, he had been at Shaw's having some refreshment; and he conjectured that, as half the split ring from which his seals hung had been for some time a good deal wrenched apart, it must have come into contact with the edge of the counter, and thus liberated the ring from its hold; that it had fallen on the ground, been trodden under the feet of some of the visitors to the shop, and in this way been wedged in between the boards of the flooring. Stung to the quick by self-reproach at the thought of having tarnished the good name of an innocent girl by false accusation, and of having exposed her to the unmerited sufferings of prison life, he instantly took a post-chaise and drove off to the jail in which she was confined, asked every particular about her from the governor, and found him enthusiastic in his admiration of her, and utterly incredulous of her guilt. 'She's the gentlest, sweetest-tempered creature we have ever had within these walls, and nothing shall make me believe she is a thief,' said he. 'No more she is,' was the eager answer. 'She has been falsely charged by me, and I have come to make her every reparation in my power.' In one brief word, he offered her his hand, and married her."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"There!" said Priscilla's father, when he had finished. "Why shouldn't our ring have fallen into a crack at the pastry-cook's in just the same way? You say it was a little bit loose, and Priscilla remembers taking off her glove in the shop. It's an old shop, isn't it?" he added.

"Yes," said Priscilla's mother, "very old."

"Then very likely there are wide cracks in the floor, or even holes?"

"Quite likely," said Priscilla's mother.

"Then I think I'll go at once and see." Priscilla's father was very impulsive, and when he thought of a thing he liked to do it.

"Oh, father, may I come too?" cried Priscilla.

"It will make you so late for bed," said her father.

"Only this once," Priscilla urged.

"And the shop will be shut," said her mother.

"Oh, I'll get them to let me in!" said her father.

"Do let me go, do!" said Priscilla. "I may, mayn't I?"

"Very well," said her father; "but you must wrap up very warm."

So Priscilla's father filled his pipe, and Maggie stood on the steps and blew twice, and soon a cab came, and off they bowled to the little street off Regent Street.

Priscilla's mother was quite right. The shop was shut; but Priscilla's father hammered on the side door, and soon it was opened by a very little servant in a cap all on one side.

"Is Mr. Dear in?" asked Priscilla's father.

"No, he's not," said the very little servant.

"Is Mrs. Dear in?" asked Priscilla's father.

"There isn't a Mrs. Dear," said the very little servant.

"Then who is there?" asked Priscilla's father.

"There's Miss Dear," said the very little servant. "Mrs. Dear died years ago, on the day after the Diamond Jubilee."

"Is Miss Dear in?" asked Priscilla's father.

"No; Mr. Dear and Miss Dear have both gone to Maskelyne and Devant's," said the very little servant, with a husky note in her voice that suggested she wished she was there too. "They have free seats," she added, quite unnecessarily, "for putting the bill in the window."

"Then there's no one at home but you?" said Priscilla's father.

"Only the bakers," said the very little servant, "but they're busy at the back."

"May I go into the shop for a minute?" said Priscilla's father.

"No, you mayn't," said the very little servant, very decidedly, half closing the door as she spoke, and Priscilla's father saw at once that it would be quite useless to try and get her to believe that he was not a thief.

"All right," he said; "don't be frightened. But will you tell me what Mr. Dear is like, because I am going to Maskelyne and Devant's to try and find him."

The very little servant, keeping the door nearly shut and speaking through the crack, was willing to sketch her master and mistress. Mr. Dear, she said, had white whiskers on each cheek and a pair of perfectly round spectacles. ("Like an owl," Priscilla thought.) And Miss Dear was wearing a hat with about half a pint of cherries on it, she should think. And they would be in the balcony.

So off went Priscilla and her father to Maskelyne and Devant's, and they had no difficulty in distinguishing Mr. and Miss Dear, but as the performance was going on, it was some time before there was an interval in which they could be approached. Priscilla did not mind that at all, for the most wonderful things were happening on the stage, where people were appearing and disappearing at the word of command, and, no matter how carefully you watched them, the conjurer always turned out to be somebody else. And there was a Japanese juggler who climbed up a pole that was balanced on another Japanese juggler's shoulder.

When the interval came at last—all too soon—Priscilla's father squeezed along the seats, and introduced himself to Mr. Dear, and Priscilla saw them talking very intently, and now and then

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they looked at her, and then her father beckoned to her to come, and she squeezed along too, and Mr. Dear and Miss Dear made room for her, and they all sat together for the rest of the performance, and Miss Dear offered her a bag of sweets from time to time, with

O. W. DEAR,

PASTRY-COOK AND CONFECTIONER,

printed on it. And all the time, no matter what was happening on the stage, Miss Dear was saying, "Well, there!" "Oh, dad, did you see that!" "Well, I never!" And once, when Mr. Devant drew a rabbit out of a gentleman's collar, she cried, "Oh, actuality!"

And then "God Save the King" was played, and they all trooped out into Regent Street, and Miss Dear and Priscilla followed Mr. Dear and Priscilla's father (who were talking about the Government) down to the shop. When the very little servant saw them all together, her eyes grew twice as big as before. But her master told her to get them the key of the shop quickly, and while she was gone they all stood there in the narrow passage, surrounded by the smell of new bread. Then Mr. Dear unlocked the door into the shop, and lit the gas, and then he fetched a candle, and Priscilla showed them where she was standing when she bought the cakes, and her father and Mr. Dear went down on their hands and knees, and groped about very carefully, moving only a very few inches at a time.

"What about this hole?" said Priscilla's father at last.

"Yes," said Mr. Dear, "it is rather a big one. Can you see anything shine?"

Priscilla's father screwed his head down and twisted every way, while he held the candle so as to throw light into the blackness.

"No, I can't," he said. "But how about opening it up?"

"Lizzie," said Mr. Dear to his daughter, "run and get a hammer."

Miss Dear hurried off.

"And you, little missy," said Mr. Dear to Priscilla, "you lift down that jar at the end of the second row, and you'll find something nice to go on with while we're busy."

Priscilla found the jar and opened it, and it was full of chocolates with "hundreds and thousands" sprinkled on the top.

When Miss Dear returned with the hammer and the very little servant, Mr. Dear began to wrench up the board. It was very rotten, and came away easily, leaving plenty of room for his hand to grope about. Mr. Dear dipped into the black dust several times, and placed a heap on the floor each time, until the place was empty.

"Now," he said, "what shall we find?" And, placing the candle close to the heap of dirt, he began to examine it, while Priscilla's father and Priscilla and Miss Dear and the very little servant all crouched down on the floor and looked on. Priscilla's heart beat like a motor-car standing still.

"Bless my soul," said Mr. Dear, suddenly, "if here isn't half a sovereign!"

"Fancy that!" said Miss Dear.

"Yes," said Priscilla's father, "and here's a halfpenny."

"Well, I never!" said Miss Dear.

"Pins," said Mr. Dear, "by the hundred."

"And here's a pencil," said Priscilla's father.

"And—yes—no—yes—if it isn't a ring!" cried Mr. Dear, holding something up.

"Oh, actuality!" said Miss Dear.

Priscilla seized it with a gasp of joy. "It is!" she exclaimed. "Yes, it is."

It was the ring. Priscilla rubbed it clean, and the gold was as golden as ever, and the turquoise had the same darling blue.

"Well," said Mr. Dear, "if that isn't the queerest go!"

Priscilla was so happy she nearly cried; and Miss Dear kissed Priscilla and kissed dad, and the very little servant jumped about, and Mr. Dear kissed Miss Dear, and kissed Priscilla, and wrung Priscilla's father's hand. They both said, "What an extraordinary coincidence!" And Priscilla's father promised Mr. Dear a copy of the book as soon as he could get one, and Mr. Dear said it ought to be in the Daily Mail.

And then Priscilla and her father said

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Good-night" and "Thank you" several times, and at last got away and hurried home to relieve the mind of Priscilla's mother, who, as you may suppose, was wondering what had become of them.

That is only one story of the ring of fortitude. There are several others, which I may tell you at another time—how it comforted Priscilla in other times of need, and gave her strength, and how now and then she lent it to others, and it helped them too. But if you are inclined to doubt such a strange coincidence as I have related, you have only to go into Mr. Dear's shop—O. W. Dear, Pastry-cook and Confectioner—and just mention the topic of a lost ring, and he will not only tell you the whole story from beginning to end, but show you the Life of Young, and also the crack in the floor; and Miss Dear will bear him out.

But don't forget to buy a tea-cake, for he makes the best in London.

THE PROTEST AGAINST NOISE

BY IMOGEN B. OAKLEY

LAST summer a number of workingwomen in the tenement districts of Philadelphia asked the assistance of the Civic Club in an effort to abate the useless noises of the streets. They explained that they work hard all day and need rest at night, but that it is impossible to get the necessary amount of sleep on account of the wholly useless noises which begin at 4 A.M. and continue until midnight. They said, moreover, that many of them have husbands who are employed at night and whose health is breaking down since no sound sleep can be obtained during the day by reason of the din kept up by street venders, peddlers, newsboys, and organ-grinders.

The Civic Club forwarded their complaint to the Board of Health, but little, if any, relief could be accorded to these poor women and their families, for while the health officers are awake to the growing necessity for restricting useless noise, there is as yet no city ordinance under which they can take action against the noise-makers. The common law against nuisance can, of course, be invoked in extreme cases, but at an expenditure of time and money manifestly impossible to these poor women.

As a member of the Civic Club Committee on Unnecessary Noise, I was naturally much interested in these women and their appeal, and I decided to test the accuracy of their statement by keeping for one day an exact list of all the useless noises that came to my ears in my own house, which was on a "quiet" residential street, but, as is inevitable in Philadelphia, bounded on the front by trolley cars and on the rear by a densely populated "back street," the local euphemism for alley.

I found that the women did not exaggerate, for in this "quiet" neighborhood I noted a different, unnecessary, and preventable noise on an average of every five minutes between 4 A.M. and midnight. I sent my list, with time and intensity of each such noise, to a popular newspaper; and its publication evoked several strong editorials calling for the suppression of so much nerve-destroying racket, and brought to me personally a shower of grateful letters from people who were suffering for sleep and rest.

What impressed me most was that none of these letters came from the residential quarters where complaints against noise might be ascribed to nervousness and hysteria, but all from hard-working men and women in the tenement districts, districts whose inhabitants, if we are to believe the noise apologists, would actually suffer if deprived of the familiar and stimulating noises of the street. Colonel Waring gave it as the result of his experience that the people of the slums really like clean streets; and now it would appear that they really like quiet streets.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

As one result of the protest of these few workingwomen in the slums of the city, there seems a possibility that the inmates of the Philadelphia hospitals may be given a respite from street noises, for an ordinance establishing hospital zones of quiet has been introduced into Councils through the agency of the Civic Club, and with the approval of the Board of Health and the Police Department.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society also is calling attention to the disastrous effects of incessant noise upon the sick; and when once the medical profession says, as a body, what its members have been saying individually, that noise is a contributing cause in many diseases, and retards convalescence in every disease, we may be sure that public opinion will demand the restriction of all that is not absolutely unavoidable.

New York, as an aggressive noise-maker, is properly taking the lead in the effort to abate all that can reasonably be abated. Its Society for the Prevention of Unnecessary Noise has won the applause of the whole country for its zeal in obtaining a National law regulating steam whistles on Federal waterways, and for demonstrating the practicability of hospital zones of quiet. The popular support given to the Society was doubtless the stimulating cause of the recent order of Police Commissioner Bingham enumerating the most disturbing and useless street noises and forbidding them under penalty of fine.

The Health Department of New York can be invoked by any citizen against the parrot, dog, or talking-machine of heedless neighbors, and special sanitary inspectors are kept busy spotting the deadly flat wheel of the ubiquitous trolley car. In the one month of December, 1906, 1,568 flat wheels were condemned and ordered removed.

Whether it be owing to an especially active Health Department or to an especially enlightened public opinion it is impossible to say, but St. Louis has more stringent laws against unnecessary noise than any other city in the country, and, what is even more to the point, enforces them without difficulty. Bells as a means of advertisement, and steam whistles of all kinds, are absolutely forbidden, and street music is not tolerated, a city ordinance making it a misdemeanor to grind a street piano or perform upon any musical instrument in the street. The St. Louis venders seem to be able to conduct as profitable a business as their kind does anywhere, although they are forbidden to shout their wares within certain specified districts.

In 1884 the Councils of Chicago passed an ordinance which classified city noises as unavoidable, tolerable and intolerable, and prescribed regulations for the tolerable class, with a system of fines for the intolerable. The Mayor vetoed it, but his opposition did not check the agitation against noise, but rather had the effect of concentrating attention on certain noises which had been accepted as unavoidable. Experiments are in progress which hold out the hope that the noise of elevated trains, declared by those who own and operate them to be unavoidable and the inevitable result of rapid transit, may be reduced to the tolerable stage. From Chicago comes also a report of the success of the rubber horseshoe, a humane invention as soothing to the horse's foot as it is restful to the human ear; and Chicago streets may be as free from the nuisance of street music as are the streets of St. Louis if its musical societies are to be heeded. A number of them have petitioned the authorities for the suppression of the street musicians on the ground that it is impossible to develop a taste for good music among a people whose ears are constantly assaulted by the discordant strains of untuned instruments playing rag-time off the pitch. Milwaukee has an unheeded law against steam whistles, which, however, can be invoked by any suffering citizen, and hand organs and German bands are not allowed on her streets, though they may be licensed to play on private premises.

Buffalo forbids bells and horns as a means of advertisement, levies a substantial fine on any railway company that allows a locomotive to whistle except for the most necessary signals, and limits the shouting vender to certain sections of the city.

Detroit positively prohibits whistling from any stationary engine, and limits

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the whistling of steamers and locomotives to the prescribed code of signals.

Washington allows no bells, horns, gongs, whistles, or drums as a means of advertisement, except in the case of the scissors-grinder, who, for some inexplicable reason, may "ring a bell of such size and in such a manner as will not disturb the quiet of any neighborhood."

Venders are forbidden to make any noise or outcry in any part of the District of Columbia, though here again an exception is made in favor of the newsboys, who may call the papers between 6 A.M. and 8 P.M. on week days. For the further comfort of her citizens, Washington makes it a finable offense to discharge or set off any gun, pistol, fireworks, or firecrackers within the city limits, without a special written permit from the Superintendent of Police. San Francisco goes a step beyond Washington in the regulation of fireworks by forbidding even their sale except to such customers as will use them outside of the city and county; and Cleveland, by an ordinance approved July 20, 1908, forbids any person, firm, or corporation from selling or even having in possession any kind of toy pistols or combustible fireworks. These regulations of explosives are, of course, aimed at the prevention of fire rather than of noise, but it is significant and encouraging that three large communities find it possible to express all degrees of patriotic fervor without exploding gunpowder or dynamite.

Baltimore forbids all kinds and grades of steam whistles between 6 P.M. and 7 A.M., and, for the further peace and comfort of her citizens, levies a fine upon the man or woman who permits a dog to express his feelings too audibly at any time of the day or night.

Massachusetts has a State law which gives the regulation of locomotive whistles to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and empowers the aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns to control the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles by mills and factories. Unhappily, railway commissioners and town selectmen have alike disregarded their obligations, and bells ring and whistles blow throughout the State to the great discomfort of the people. Whistles seem to have taken the place of witches in the historic town of Salem, for we are told that eighty-three distinct, ear-piercing whistles blow between 10 P.M. and midnight, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the physicians of the town, who insist that the noise is "often a matter of life and death to persons seriously ill, and a nerve-racking nuisance at all times."

Boston succeeds in quieting steam whistles in certain sections of the city, curbs the outcries of venders, and sets a wholesome limit to the street music nuisance by forbidding it altogether on business streets during business hours, and by requiring all street pianos and similar instruments of torture to be examined annually by a committee of musical experts, refusing a license to such as are out of tune or otherwise defective.

The little town of Media, Pennsylvania, has set an excellent example to larger communities by notifying the local traction company that unless all worn-out, rattling, flat-wheeled cars be taken from the tracks, the employees on the cars will be arrested and the cars prevented from running; and the traction magnates, obedient as corporations always are when public opinion is unanimous and emphatic, have promised speedy amendment.

Montclair, New Jersey, deserves the thanks of the sleepers for establishing what might be called a "curfew law for dogs." A recent ordinance decrees that no person shall allow his dog to bark, howl, or otherwise annoy his neighbors between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., and the popularity of this protest against one useless noise has encouraged those who enjoy and need their sleep in the early morning hours to ask that church bells be silent before 6 A.M.

Norristown, Pennsylvania, has added to its attractions as a suburb of Philadelphia by deciding through its town council that street venders of all kinds shall no longer be allowed to advertise their wares by shouts, bell-ringing, horn-blowing, or any other noise.

The nocturnal barking of dogs and yowling of cats have afflicted humanity for so many centuries that they have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

come to be classed with the rasping squawk of the worse than useless sparrow as unpreventable noises; but now that it has been demonstrated that vagrant cats and dogs not only murder sleep with their noise but spread contagion in the tenement districts which they infest, we must applaud the town of Reading, Pennsylvania, for deciding that all cats and dogs must be licensed, and those found without collars sent painlessly to the next and possibly happier stage of their existence.

The vast number of students who flock to Germany to study music has led the people of that country to revolt against continuous practicing. It has been seriously proposed that all those persons who use the piano or any other loud instrument for hours every day shall be compelled to live in certain quarters of the city, or in certain squares of a street. Berlin has taken the first step along this indicated path by limiting the number of hours one may practice in an apartment-house, and it is not surprising to learn that hand organs have been forbidden in that city since 1884.

The Chicago experimenters who are trying to solve the problem of the noise of the elevated trains should go to the same city for guidance, since it is the testimony of all travelers that the Berlin elevated trains are practically noiseless.

The Prussian small towns allow street music one day in the week, but require all instruments to be tested on the appointed day before a special officer.

Vienna, like Berlin, prohibits hand organs on the street, but allows them in the courtyards of dwellings. In Italy no one is permitted to grind a hand organ or street piano publicly unless he is unable to support himself in any other way. There must have been many natives of Milan reduced to this extremity during Verdi's lifetime, for it is recorded that one day, being fairly maddened by the incessant grind of wheezy instruments, he rushed out, rented for one month every hand organ in the city, stored them in a warehouse, and enjoyed thirty days of peace.

Even those who love Paris most must admit that it is a noisy city, yet even Paris is beginning to realize that there is such a thing as too much noise, and, but the other day, decided to banish hand organs and every form of street music. Zurich is struggling with the church bell problem. Seventeen belfries in that small city send out a peal every half-hour between 4 and 7 A.M. Did they rouse only the members of the seventeen congregations, there would be no cause for complaint; but since people of every creed and no creed, as well as the sick and suffering in the hospitals, must waken with the true believers, an appeal has been made to the Stadtrat to silence all bells between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.; very reasonable hours, one would think, but the members of the seventeen congregations are up in arms, and it remains to be seen whether they or the hospitals will carry the day.

One would scarcely think of Spain as more progressive than Switzerland, yet the authorities of Bilbao, the most thriving of Spanish seaports, have forbidden the ringing of bells at any hour as out of place in a modern city. In certain sections of London church bells are not permitted to sound between the hours of 9 P.M. and 9 A.M.; and the London Lancet records from time to time as a sign of progress the names of the increasing number of English towns whose inhabitants are rebelling against public striking clocks, and bells that chime the half and quarter hours. Newsboys on the great London thoroughfares do not shout, but catch the attention of passers-by with large placards which reproduce the headlines of the papers. In 1902, in response to what the Times called "tons of petitions," the London County Council decreed that there should be no more street music nor shouting venders on the principal avenues, but that in the side streets and residence sections the matter should be left to the citizens themselves, for whose protection it was provided that any person finding venders and street music a nuisance might banish them from his square by placing in the front of his house a card reading:

VENDERS AND HAND ORGANS PROHIBITED
BY ORDER OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

This form of local option for street music is perhaps the best method of settling

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that disturbing question. Students, writers, artists, brain workers of all kinds, have always been the foes of the street musician.

There is still extant a memorial addressed to Parliament by Charles Dickens and signed by Tennyson, Carlyle, Millais, Holman Hunt, John Leech, Wilkie Collins, and others more or less eminent in the artistic and literary world. "Your correspondents," wrote Charles Dickens, "are professors and practitioners of one or other of the arts and sciences. In their devotion to their pursuits tending to the peace and comfort of mankind, they are daily interrupted, harassed, worried, wearied, and driven nearly mad by street musicians. They are even made especial objects of persecution by brazen performers on brazen instruments, beaters of drums, grinders of organs, bangers of banjos, clashers of cymbals, worriers of fiddles, and bellowers of ballads, for no sooner does it become known to those producers of horrible sounds that any of your correspondents have particular need of quiet in their own houses than the said houses are beleaguered by discordant hosts seeking to be bought off." Only a few years ago an English woman of letters entered suit against the city of London, asking that it be restrained from granting licenses to people who under the name of street musicians are admittedly public nuisances.

Notwithstanding the universal protests of brain workers, the street musician has been tolerated from a sentiment that street music is the only pleasure of the children of the slums. The sight of ragged children dancing on a crowded pavement to the strains of a hurdy-gurdy has moved a tender-hearted public to endure the whole tribe of street musicians, even though in consequence the homes of those who need quiet must be "beleaguered by discordant hosts seeking to be bought off."

It is a question, however, whether street music is such a boon to slum children as has been supposed. They seem to be no more unhappy in St. Louis, where it is unknown, than in Philadelphia, where any person is free to perform at any place, for any length of time, on any instrument, in any stage of decrepitude. At all events, now that the adult workers of the tenement districts are praying that useless noise be abated, and imploring the privilege of sleep, it would seem that the days of the street musicians are numbered. The great army of night workers upon whom our modern civilization depends—the street-cleaners, telegraphers, railway employees, toilers in iron and steel, policemen, watchmen, reporters, and editors—must be protected from blaring street pianos as well as from steam whistles and clanging bells and other public nuisances.

And our modern civilization offers the slum children something better than the hand organ in the vacation school and public playground. When every ward shall have its playground, with its sandpiles, its swings, its games, and its wholesome companionship, there will be no more need of street music, and the rasping street piano will go with the steam whistle, the resounding bell, and the shouting vender to the farthest limbo of discordant sound.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS FROM AN INDIAN BUNGALOW

BY AGATHA DANE

THE FIFTH LETTER

ONE of my chief pleasures—shopping in the bazaar—has come to an end. It used to be such fun to drive down out the wide modern avenues of Lahore, with their expensive milliners and English tailors, and turn into the Anarkali Bas-ar, where the streets grow narrower and narrower and more and more winding, till they bring you at last to one of the gates in the walls of Lahore City on the other side of which towers the historic fort. To see the city properly, you should make friends with the governor's A.D.C., so that he will get you an elephant and permission to ride it where the streets are not wide enough for a carriage to pass and the high-balconied buildings on each side shut off the view from any one walking. There the animals are painted all over with spots—a yellow and purple polka-dotted goat looked especially *chic* the last time I was there. The cows wear necklaces of blue beads, and the booths are bright with marigold and jasmine flowers hanging in garlands like the daisy chains we used to string so long ago, and meant for offerings in the temples. These city temples are in courtyards at the top of high steps, and from them echoes the strange, weird music of tom-toms and native string instruments. Do not be surprised if you see a bull roaming outside; it is a sacred animal, and is allowed to stroll about at his will and help himself freely to the best grain and gayly colored sweets piled up in front of the booths. The wild-looking men who are clad only in a loin-cloth and ashes smeared on their skins are also unmolested on account of their supposed holiness, as they wander about at large. The shops are in the bazaar—such funny little shops. Their owner sits smoking in the front, and tries to appear indifferent whether he sells anything or not. It is not the will of Allah. But when he scents a customer, he wakes up. Shopping is not a thing to be done in a hurry in the East. The way is to spend several days over one thing, if you have the time; look at everything in the shop the first time you go there, tell him that you have seen better things elsewhere and that his are poor and bad. Then at last he will bring out his good stock—furs from Cashmere, beautiful old Persian rugs, brass Tibetan praying-bowls, and embroidery and carvings which he assures you are genuine "loot" from Peking. The next time you visit him you go prepared to spend an afternoon bargaining. He shakes his head mournfully when you offer him twenty rupees for a pair of Bokhara silk curtains he values at one hundred. He is a poor man, and you, very rich Memsahib; plenty money—no buy something and poor man's children starve. You leave him very, very sad. However, in a day or a month, when you are seen again driving through the bazaar, he rushes out and flings the curtains into your carriage, saying that they are yours for what you made offer, twenty rupees, no more. "Will the memsahib come in shop and look, very nice things, price cheap?"

But now, as I said, no more visits to the bazaar or wandering about in the temples and tombs with a Baedeker. For some months no European has been allowed in that quarter. Plague, always smoldering, has burst out afresh. The official reports show over one hundred deaths a day. The little bazaar in Meeammeer is closed altogether by order; and the servants are forbidden to leave the compound or let any stranger come inside the gates. Every day a long procession of funerals wind their way to the Mohammedan burial-ground beyond the beautiful public gardens and college. The servants and coolies who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these parts have run
ir native villages, and
left have raised their
l about the crops are
ng on the maidan for
o cut them.

ople are not afraid of
nce at the Club every
ly as ever. Only the
lth inspectors are work-
white and thin. They
our bungalows warning
ide rat poison, and give
reely. But the natives
English are responsible
ague by poisoning the
Government can do so
stom and prejudice.

person sees little of all
Ve gave up a picnic we
some gardens out on the
Lahore, because we should
rive through two villages
id were "charnel-houses"
woman, and child dead or
other day I passed a dog
gue in the road, but could
o help the wretched crea-
hurry home and send a chit
ordering out the dog-shoot-
he death of Ojager Mull
ht the state of things home

he battery schoff, or native
e used to come to me every
rather, wouldn't come—to
accounts. One day, when
for him over and over, then
d not brought me a check-
me anything about settling
order, I lost my temper and
away, said I would do my
h some one else in future, and
ould never set eyes on him
t was day before yesterday;
-day the Captain Sahib tells
lead, and his wife, and his
d all his household.
k, in the middle of a hockey
having on our veranda, a
ed carrying on his head a
t looked like sugar candy.
was rat poison, and was ac-
y a note from the Colonel
b asking the householders to
seeing that it was put down
in every servants' house in the compounds. I was just then naturally too busy with my guests to see about it, but told him to come back. When he never did, I wrote to the Colonel Doctor and asked for some of the poison to be sent me. He replied that his man had come to the house three times, only to be told by the servants that I did not want to admit him, and that they would beat him unless he left at once. So I sent for the butler and expressed my displeasure, and told them I wished to see at least one lump of the stuff in every house by the next night.

Yesterday a solemn assemblage appeared as I sat having my lesson on the veranda. Every servant on the place was marshaled up by Gunga Din. He salaamed and presented me a letter on one of my silver trays. The petition was written in florid English by the bazaar letter-writer and signed by all of them—even the Mat had made "his mark."

It began by wishing that God would grant me and my children long life and prosperity. Then it went on to say that they, the undersigned, would not have the square medicine the Doctor Sahib (might he also be blessed) had sent inside their houses; that it would bring the plague disease, not keep it away. If I insisted, every one would go away, since they would rather die on the maidan of hunger than of the sickness in my compound. I, the Memsahib, was their father and mother, and they hoped their petition would find favor in my sight, since there was no one to help them but me—and God.

After a solemn silence I folded up the letter and began reasoning. Gunga Din, as spokesman, got quite excited. None of the other sahibs, he said, would permit the poison in their compounds; the Lieutenant Sahib next door, waving majectically towards the bungalow opposite, nor the Major Sahib beyond. I tried to point out that he was hardly happy in the instances he had selected, since the Lieutenant Sahib's bearer and bearer's wife had but just died of plague, and also two of the Major Sahib's syces. But it was vain to argue; the Indian mind is not logical; so I compromised

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and made them promise to set rat traps about everywhere.

This morning one of the syces appeared with a rather cleverly contrived trap. It looked like a pigeon-house with sliding doors, and inside were three rats. What was to be done with them? I suggested drowning as a suitable fate, which Gunga Din translated by: "Drown them in the well." "Decidedly not," I said, and the syce suggested taking them out on the maidan and setting them free —to come back and be caught again, it would seem. Eventually he departed, and Gunga Din tells me the rats were drowned as I ordered—in some one else's well, I suppose.

My veranda is so pretty now. It is banked up with geraniums and violets, and great balls of maidenhair ferns hanging in the arches. There is a nest of green parrots under the eaves, and carved wooden Burmese figures on the wall and standing about. Coarse straw curtains keep out the sun, and my writing and long chairs and a sofa and bright cushions and rugs make it a very cozy place these warm spring mornings.

COMPARATIVE HISTORY

THERE are two ways of writing history. One is by studying the sources and constructing a chronicle. Another is by applying to a chronicle certain philosophic principles and certain standards of comparison. The first method has produced Dr. Smith's histories of Greece and Rome, and other text-books familiar to schoolboys; the second has produced such works as Buckle's "History of Civilization," Reich's "History of Western Nations" and his "Foundations of Modern Europe."

The coincident appearance of the first of these works by Dr. Reich with a new edition of the second calls particular attention to their author's always interesting and sometimes brilliant conclusions.

Emil Reich is a Hungarian. Like Count Apponyi and some other compatriots, he writes English as if he were an Englishman. He has delivered courses of lectures before the University of London. These have been received with favor, even when the lecturer's views had to conquer insular prejudice.

In the present volumes[1] Dr. Reich's arrangement of matter is not always quite concise and his style, while vivacious, is often diffuse. Sometimes he even seems to strain a point to make his theories fit the facts. But in general his opinion is well worth the reader's attention, and on every page the student should find food for thought.

Dr. Reich maintains that there has been one paramount current of history, the Europeanization of humanity. Eleven hundred million out of a total of fifteen hundred million human beings are under the sway of Europeans or of their direct descendants. Geographically, the expansion of European modes of thought, sentiment, and government now comprises the whole of Europe, nearly the whole of America and Australia, and much of Asia and Africa. This process, says Dr. Reich, has had three principal factors—Hellenization, Romanization, and Christianization.

Turning from this paramount current and its three factors to the various facts of history, we note certain correlative forces. First, the influence of geographical conditions. Not of one country alone, but of the surrounding countries together with the country under consideration. In speaking of the influence of a mountainous or sea boundary in securing immunity from attack, the author says: "Second-rate countries are precisely such as have never been exposed to foreign aggressiveness on all sides, such as Hungary, Ireland, Poland, or Spain." How about America?

The second great cause influencing history Dr. Reich declares is the production and distribution of wealth. He pays his respects to such economists

[1] General History of Western Nations. From 5000 B.C. to 1900 A.D. By Emil Reich. In 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and socialists as Karl Marx and Achille Loria, for instance, who say that all history is a fight for economic goods. This critic naturally points out their mistake in not restricting the influence of economic causes in history to periods when such causes were really paramount.

More picturesque, more surprising, and, if possible, even more just, is Dr. Reich's statement that the third great factor of history is the relation of man to woman. Her influence, being mostly indirect, has escaped the attention of too many historians.

The fourth factor, claims Dr. Reich, is personality. He solves the famous question whether Athens made Themistocles or Themistocles Athens by declaring that Themistocles made Athens, but that Athens was sure to produce a Themistocles. As indicating that there may be a geography and chronology of personality, Professor Harnack says somewhere that the mediæval Greek monks were unable to produce the personalities produced by the Latins—St. Anselm, St. Bernard, St. Thomas Aquinas, for instance.

Dr. Reich finds his fifth correlative force in the ideals of the powers making history. Take the influence of the German national ideal in the Franco-German war of 1870, for instance. No nation, justly says Dr. Reich in dealing with another matter, can claim first-class importance in history unless it has established one or more of the ideals that animate and regulate all real culture. For this reason the life of the numerically insignificant Hebrews is of infinitely more importance than that of the numerically imposing Assyrians and Chinese. It is interesting to see that the critic even pulls down the Egyptians from their seats, asking what the ideals suggested or realized by them in politics, religion, art, literature, science, commerce, really were. It is a pity, however, that, in speaking of the causes of the American Revolution, he should think that—"Ethical shivers do not prove of long duration unless supported by abiding considerations of material profit." With these five forces Dr. Reich stops. As to their number, "so far so good," the reader will say; but he may add, "I had always supposed that other forces also made history—race, form of government, science, religion."

As to race, Dr. Reich does not deny that racial influence exists, and often powerfully. He does not deny that a group of, say, ten thousand people, living in the same locality and under practically unchanging circumstances for six generations, will develop certain characteristic physical and mental features. But he does deny that these features are either permanent or due to a mysterious race-quality. "The idle, over-excitable, unbalanced Irish pooi," says he, "become in the States the sturdy, wealthy, well-balanced leaders in politics and business. The slow, uneloquent, unexcitable, average Briton turns in the States to the over-rapid, eloquent, nervous Yankee." Hence history shows, he maintains, in both the works under notice, that countries are influenced not so much by race as by intellect and character, and that mental vigor and moral grit are greater factors than ethnographic or physiological conditions. How otherwise, he asks, will one account for German progress in Germany and German decadence in Austria? As further proof, he inquires what has become of Napoleon's prophecy that Europe would become either Russian or republican? Speaking of Russia, Dr. Reich might have instanced the Duma as an example, not of Slav evolution, a racial product, but of what "ideals" from abroad, quite apart from ethnology, forced upon an oppressive autocracy and an unwilling bureaucracy.

We say "ideals" advisedly, since Dr. Reich admits this factor among his sacred five and excludes that of forms of government. Yet what is a form of government but an ideal? Certainly a constitutional form was an ideal to the Russians, taxed for centuries without representation, and was a cause of the now historic process witnessed three years ago this autumn. But Dr. Reich will not admit form of government as a cause of historic process, because these forms are, in his opinion, the final and not the inceptive expression of the whole social and political life of a people. "The republicanism of the Americans," he adds, "is based and founded, not on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a document dated on the 4th of July, 1776, but on the social homogeneity of the American people." What do Americans say to that?

As to science, Dr. Reich asseverates that history does not consist in the progress of knowledge. "The Reformation," he declares, "was started by Luther and not by the learned and subtle Erasmus." Pascal's "Lettres Provinciales," he says, "carry more weight in history than do his barometrical experiments on the Puy de Dôme." Perhaps they do, yet not a few people cherish the conviction that history is sometimes the product not only of emotion and will but also of reason.

Still stronger opposition will come at our author's refusal to accept religion as a primary cause of historic events. He curtly and contemptuously dismisses religion as the cloak, the complement, or the resultant of social and political forces!

Differ as we may and do from some of this critic's contentions, they are worthy of more careful attention than is his interesting account of actual history from the age of Menes to our own day. In that account two features stand out prominently. First we see that the inland empires enjoyed but a short spell of power, whether founded in the sixteenth century B.C. by Thutmosis, in the ninth by Ashurnasirpal, in the sixth by Cyrus, in the fourth by Alexander the Great, in the seventh century A.D. by the Arabs, in the eighth by Charlemagne, in the thirteenth by Genghis, or in the nineteenth by Napoleon.

The next feature is the author's emphasis, especially in his "Modern Europe," on nationalism. Now nationalism generally signifies the social and political accentuation of language, manners, mental attitudes, and political ambitions. These elements have been emphasized every time a European state—Rumania, Servia, Norway—has gained its entire independence. But how about the many states, differing in language, religion, and customs, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire? By birth and environment Dr. Reich is peculiarly able to judge of conditions in that Empire. Standing for nationalism as he does, one would naturally expect him immediately to declare for the complete separation of Austria and Hungary, if not for the independence also of Bohemia and Croatia at least. He does nothing of the kind. Contrary to the opinion of many critics, he declares that Austria-Hungary is now no nearer disruption than she was in 1740. Though the states within the Empire may be somewhat weakened, the Powers without know the necessity for that Empire to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Hence they will keep it from destruction.

Finally, the rise of the idea of nationalism includes the proportionate decline of the notion that the nations can be sufficiently assimilated to form a United States of Europe.

The chronicles of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hittites, Hebrews, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, of the rise and spread of Christianity, and of general European history contained in these three volumes are studies in comparative history. The related facts have been co-ordinated and interpreted by one whose sojourns and observation in the countries under discussion have given him a particularly vivid impression of the forces and correlations of history.

Comparative history is the science of correlations. First of all, there are the related facts in the history of any one country. Is Greece in question? Our guide shows us, for example, the connection between the Greek city-state and the Greek games, or between the state and the oracles. Is England in question? He points out the connection between the English public school system, with its development of the will-power, and the predilection of Englishmen for the patience and perseverance required in the inductive over the deductive method of thinking.

But this is only a beginning in the study of correlations. Students pursuing the history of any one country, Rome for instance, are apt to include nothing but Roman events, neglecting all comparison with those of other countries. Of course they fail in the comprehension of either. They need also to consider, first, the related facts in the histories of various countries during one long epoch—for example, the like bearing of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the *barbari* on Greek, Roman, and Phœnician history—and, second, the related facts long separated in time, as, for instance, in the identical principle animating Demosthenes and Fichte, or as in the effect of the battles of Actium and Trafalgar.

Thus a knowledge of general history is indispensable to the mature study of the chronicles of a particular country. To use Dr. Reich's close comparison: at one period England represented the nouns, France the adjectives, and Italy the verbs of a sentence; at other times those parts of speech were, respectively, Germany, Spain, and England. "This is the simple yet deep meaning of the philosophy of Heraclitus as applied to history. In viewing nations, not as absolutely differentiated substances, but as processes, we learn to see that it was never the nation itself that was the real cause of its history; it has always been the process of the conflict of each nation with its neighbors which constitutes each nation's history."

Comment on Current Books

Novels and Tales

In his latest story, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine,"[1] as in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," Mr. Fox presents a study of life in the Kentucky mountains, made at first hand, and sympathetically. In the present story he sketches more fully the social conditions and the peculiar stage of development which the mountain people have reached, and explains the arrest of their development. His conclusions accord very completely with those of President Frost, of Berea College, to whom probably, like all the rest of the country, he is indebted for a large, sympathetic, philosophical view of the remarkable "pocket" of civilization, so to speak, constituted by the mountainous uplands which Dr. Frost has called "the back yard of seven States." It must not be supposed, however, that this comprehensive view is obtruded, or that "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is less thoroughly a novel than is its predecessor. It is from every point of view a capital story; full of movement, feeling, sharp characterization, and striking atmospheric effects. Mr. Fox has caught even more perfectly than has Miss Murfree the atmosphere of those great mountain ranges; their loneliness and vastness; the wonderful effects of light and cloud in their far-spreading recesses; the magical dawns and the glorious sunsets, and the exquisite beauty of detail in foliage and flower. In point of descriptive quality this story ranks among the best American novels. It is an evident and moving love-story; the hero, a young engineer; the heroine, a mountain girl whose development is not so much taking on civilization as bringing out the latent dignity, independence, and ability inherent in her own nature. She is a justification of Dr. Frost's faith in the blood of the mountain people and their capacity for growth. This is an elemental story; not one of the novels of culture or sophistication; and it is one of the freest, most vigorous and interesting pieces of writing that will fall into the hands of American readers this autumn.

Miss Johnston preserves the romantic manner, but deals with a comparatively recent period, and in several instances with historical characters, in her latest story, "Lewis Rand."[1] Rand is the son of a tobacco-roller who lives in Albemarle County, Virginia. He is a vigorous, capable, ambitious, and undeveloped boy, with a passion for knowledge. Jefferson becomes interested in him, persuades his father to allow him to be educated, and supplies him with books. The boy rapidly educates himself, and soon takes rank as a lawyer of force and ability. From law to politics was but a step in that time and in his case. This was in the year 1790. Fourteen years later Lewis Rand is in love with a charming and noble woman, a member of one of the most distinguished families in the neighborhood. Their estate, Fontenoy, and their manner of life are charmingly described by Miss Johnston, and her picture may be accepted as one of the most gracious and beautiful studies of the old régimé in the South in its best moment. That the picture is somewhat idealized is both probable and pardonable. The Churchills were Federalists; Lewis Rand is a Republican, or, as he would now be called, a Democrat, and a follower of Jefferson. Ultimately, and at the height of his influence, he falls into the hands of Aaron Burr, whose grandiloquent, Napoleonic scheme for an

[1] The Trail of the Lonesome Pine. By John Fox, Jr. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

[1] Lewis Rand. By Mary Johnston. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

empire in the Southwest awakes his ambition. He compromises himself deeply, but is saved by the forbearance of Mr. Jefferson. The description of the Burr trial in Richmond is one of the notable features of the book. From this point the story becomes a tragedy; the irresistible antagonism of two men of very different type is described, and the noble devotion of a woman who is loyal to her husband's soul even though his position and possibly life are in danger, are nobly depicted. This story marks a decided advance in Miss Johnston's power and art.

"The Diva's Ruby"[1] is a complete story, but it is also a sequel to "Fair Margaret" and "The Primadonna." It is entertaining, and it holds the attention to the very end because Mr. Crawford is a born story-teller; and the plot, which includes the theft of a ruby and the pursuit of a beautiful and brilliant woman by two men of vigor and resourcefulness, is sufficiently complicated and defined to keep the reader thoroughly awake. It does not belong, however, with Mr. Crawford's really good work. From the standpoint of literature it is distinctly inferior.

The reader of Mrs. Wharton's stories is always assured in advance of genuine, careful, and artistic workmanship, both in expression and in style; and the seven short stories which appear in the collection which takes its name from the first story, "The Hermit and the Wild Woman,"[2] are in these respects quite up to the standard of the author of "The House of Mirth." They are not, however, either so novel in situation or so interesting as some of their predecessors. They deal with subtle problems, delicate situations, the nuances, so to speak, of conduct and temperament, for they are a little inclined to a certain form of preciosity from which Mrs. Wharton will do well to deliver herself. Her danger lies in that direction, and she is too keen an observer and too thoroughly trained an artist to forsake the vernacular for a dialect, or to pass from art into psychology.

Anthony Hope in his "The Great Miss Driver"[3] offers an extremely clever but perhaps a little over-protracted study of a forceful and willful young woman. She is "great" in the sense that she contrives to have her own way, to flout the social susceptibilities of the county magnates, to thwart their plans, to come to grief in her wayward love affair, and yet in the end to resume over them the sway due to her wealth, beauty, and superior alertness of mind. The setting and the minor characters are attractive, and the novel is often witty and always agreeable reading.

Mr. Booth Tarkington's new tale, "The Guest of Quesnay,"[1] is not quite convincing in its theme of a repulsive debauchee made pure and sweet as a boy by the loss of memory following an automobile crash, and therefore free to fall in love with and be loved again by his ill-used wife. But the book has movement and some fun in it, together with a prettily written description of a Normandy inn, a painter's romance there, and a delightfully garrulous old waiter.

In Miss Armour's tale of Oriental spiritists[2] a British scientist has discovered means of enabling a person to visit distant lands in his "astral body" while its physical tenement lies deathlike in a cataleptic trance. Such a traveler, a beautiful girl, is captured and detained in India by the magnetic power of a fraternity of adepts, and the problem of her agonized friends in London is how to rescue the captive and restore her spirit to its body. After two daring but futile attempts, this is at last effected through advice from the President of the Society for Psychical Research. Current accounts of Hindu mahatmas, trances, telepathy, clairvoyance, and hypnotism furnish the underpinning on which this romance is fabricated, while a lover and a villain counterwork each other throughout till the lover wins. Thus redeemed from the realm of the impossible for the reader who yields himself to the spell, the tale is cleverly told. The ingenious writer may at least claim at the bar of cool judgment the benefit of Horace's dictum that "painters and poets have standing license to dare whatever they will," if put together in a harmonious whole.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle have hardly been as happy as usual in the choice of subject and method of treatment in their story "Wroth."[3] They are always charming in light and graceful comedy where one finds a flavor of the bygone days of peruke and sword. Comedy there is in this book, but little of it, and it is slow in making its appearance. The character who gives the book its name, Lord Wroth, is artificial and Ouida-esque. He is introduced in an overwrought and almost hysterical piece of purple writing; and throughout the story is peppered with exclamation points and has an excess of sentiment and pseudo-passion.

[1] The Diva's Ruby. By F. Marion Crawford. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Hermit and the Wild Woman, and Other Stories. By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.
[3] The Great Miss Driver. By Anthony Hope. The McClure Company, New York. $1.50.

[1] The Guest of Quesnay. By Booth Tarkington. The McClure Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Brotherhood of Wisdom. By Frances J. Armour. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.50.
[3] Wroth. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters from a Workingman

When six of the letters included in this volume[1] were published in The Outlook, the interest expressed both in the press and through letters received in this office was quite unusual. The reason of this interest was undoubtedly because the articles or letters were just what they purported to be—that is, familiar talks in the most unconventional and occasionally even slangy diction, directed to workingmen at large by a man who had actually been a mechanic and worked side by side with the men whom he was addressing. It is not necessary to agree in every point with the views put forth in this book to appreciate its earnestness and its sympathy with the worker and the unemployed, and especially with the worker who belongs to the skilled class, and whose intelligence is lively and active, though not infrequently misdirected. Such titles as "Human Nature in the Shop," "Spies in the Shop," "Exploiting the Working Class," "Tenement-House Neighbors," "Settling the Strike," "Labor and the Saloon," and "The Workingman and the Church," give a fair idea of the field covered by this book. The unconventional way in which it is written may be seen from a single quotation:

The advertising managers of some of the big business enterprises that use the newspapers and the magazines could give the Church some pointers on how to create a better understanding among the people. Then it will be up to the Church to deliver the goods. The Church managers do not seem to realize that we know that we don't have to go to church. They can't speak with any authority on the subject, because there is no command, even in the Bible, for a godless workingman or any other heathen to go to their church, and workingmen know it.

Some day they'll raise up a fellow who will make the Church the most attractive proposition on the pike—and he won't have to use disgraceful methods, either. He will simply put the Church next to its real job—the winning of the common people, who once heard Christ gladly.

Historic Ghosts

Mr. Bruce's new book[2] is not concerned so carefully and scientifically as was his "The Riddle of Personality" with psychical research, the attempt to utilize our new knowledge of man's latent powers for purposes of physical restoration and the relation of the abnormal to the normal. Rather, the present book is a collection of fascinating and strange stories relating to famous mysteries. Thus, we have the tale of the "Devil of London," of "Lord Brougham's Ghost," of the "Drummer of Tedworth," of the "Cock Lane Ghost," in which Dr. Johnson was interested, and the less known story of the relations to ghostland of the Wesleys; while, coming down to our day, the marvels alleged to have been done by Mr. Home (Browning's "Mr. Sludge, the Medium") are related, and a chapter is devoted to "Ghost Hunters of Yesterday and To-Day," including a rather slight sketch of what has been told more fully elsewhere by Mr. Bruce. Such a volume could hardly fail to be readable, and the author has been successful in putting his narratives into a semi-fictional form which has spirit and entertainment. Mr. Bruce expresses in his preface the belief that while the last word has not been said with regard to such enigmas as are here discussed, we have in the last quarter-century by investigations reached at least approximately correct solutions.

[1] Letters from a Workingman. By an American Mechanic. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1, net.
[2] Historic Ghosts and Ghost Hunters. By H. Addington Bruce. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. $1.25, net.

A Documentary Source Book

A glance at the table of contents in Professor William MacDonald's "Documentary Source Book of American History"[1] gives satisfactory evidence that a wise principle of selection has been followed in choosing documents to illustrate the history of the United States from the time of the founding to the close of the Spanish War. In all, nearly two hundred items are included, comprising colonial charters, acts of Parliament and Congress, treaties, resolutions, and executive papers. With their aid, and the help of the historical and bibliographical notes with which Professor MacDonald prefaces every document, it is possible for the student to obtain an intelligent understanding of the growth of the Nation. Of course, however, much depends on the teacher under whose guidance he uses such a work as this, for, after all, documents are but the dry bones of history, and unless the student be stimulated to a sympathetic interest in the men who made the documents, a source book will be of small value to him. There is very little to criticise in Professor MacDonald's compilation, barring a conspicuous absence of documents illustrative of the first steps in territorial expansion. Besides the Ordinance of 1787, which is printed, room should have been found for at least the Transylvania Compact and the Articles of the Cumberland Association, both of which have an important bearing on the history of the early West.

Louise de la Vallière

It is difficult to see what advantage will accrue from the translation of M. Jules Lair's biography of Louise de la Vallière,[2] maid of honor to the Duchesse d'Orléans, mistress of Louis XIV, and finally Carmelite

[1] Documentary Source Book of American History, 1606–1898. Edited with Notes by William MacDonald. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25, net.
[2] Louise de la Vallière and the Early Life of Louis XIV. By Jules Lair. Translated from the fourth French Edition by Ethel Colburn Mayne. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nun. The story of her life is neither instructive nor inspiring, and as told by M. Lair it is so burdened with unsavory detail and false sentiment as to make thoroughly unpleasant reading. Not even M. Lair, whose scholarship is unquestionable, whatever may be said of his taste, can vindicate Louise de la Vallière in modern eyes; and to devote even the leisure of six years, as he tells us he has done, to the study of her "affair" with King Louis, and her subsequent immolation in a convent—after she had been put "out of the running," as the translator gracefully phrases it, by Madame de Montespan—is surely a singular waste of time. With the exception of the two unhappy queens, Anne of Austria and Marie-Thérèse, there is scarcely an attractive figure in the more than four hundred closely printed pages—the stage being occupied almost exclusively by ignoble nobles and delinquent dames. Practically the only good thing which may be said about the book is that it presents evidence tending to bear out the growing suspicion that the "greatness" of Louis XIV was mainly the reflected splendor of the achievements of his Ministers.

The New Schaff-Herzog

The reputation of Herzog's "Real-encyklopädie" of religious knowledge for Protestants was established in Germany half a century ago. For twenty-five years Dr. Philip Schaff's adaptation of it to the interests of English-speaking people has enjoyed a similar reputation among us. Herzog's work in a fresh edition by his coadjutor, Professor Hauck, is now nearly complete, and Schaff's coadjutor, Professor Jackson, has just brought out this first volume[1] of an English edition based upon it. That it will be widely welcomed is certain. Professor Jackson's collaborators and editorial associates include Roman Catholics together with Protestants, and many names of world-wide reputation among scholars and specialists. While the work is in the general interest of liberal orthodoxy, and views all subjects involving differences of opinion from the evangelical standpoint, it aims at a scrupulously unprejudiced statement of opposing views. A typical case of this appears in the article on Abraham, maintaining him to be a historical personage. To this the American translator appends a paragraph stating that "the difficulties are too lightly treated," pointing to two that have not been disposed of, and to the one ground on which the case has to rest in fair judgment. In this just regard to divergent opinions articles separately representing opposing views are in some cases admitted. In such a spirit the editors aim to exhibit the fruits of modern research. The enlargement of knowledge, and additions to the original design in the department of biography, and in fullness of detail, require the expansion of the work fourfold—from the three volumes of its first edition to twelve. For instance, twenty double-columned pages, nearly two of which are occupied with the bibliography, are given to Africa and the islands belonging to it. Here space is made for religious and missionary information in large detail. Argentina, Australia, Austria, are similarly treated. Among the important articles in this volume are Assyria and Babylonia, with thirty-two pages together, Apocrypha, Architecture, Baptism, and Baptists, the last covering twenty-four pages. Many articles like this one have a helpful conspectus of contents prefixed. Of illustrations, however, there is total but negligible absence.

[1] The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Prepared by More than Six Hundred Scholars and Specialists under the Supervision of Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D., with the Assistance of Charles Colebrook Sherman and George William Gilmore. Complete in Twelve Volumes. Vol. I. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Per vol., $5.

Medievalism

In a recent pastoral letter the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, warned his diocese against Modernism, and named the recently excommunicated British priest, Father Tyrrell, as its type and protagonist. That attack drew forth this crushing reply.[1] Pointing to the Greek and other Eastern churches as dissenters from Roman claims, and to such saints as Augustine, Bernard, and Thomas Aquinas as rejecting dogmas now imposed by authority, why, he asks, is the modernist anathematized for the like dissent, but as opposing the corrupt camarilla which "exploits the papacy" for its selfish ends? The modernist, he says, "is a Catholic with a difference," standing not only for the liberation of "the enslaved intellect," but even more for "the moral and religious sense violated by the cynically irreligious and self-interested opposition of the Vatican bureaucracy to all the best aspirations of civilized humanity." The central weakness of Vaticanism, in his view, is its "untruthfulness," the spirit of "Machiavellian craft." Personally courteous to the Cardinal, this reply is a fine and manly specimen of British straight-hitting at the power that backs him. It concludes with a ringing affirmation of the modernist's impregnable standing in Catholic fellowship, quite in the tone of Wyclif's saying—"none can be excommunicate but he who excommunicates himself."

[1] Medievalism: A Reply to Cardinal Mercier. By George Tyrrell. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $1.25, net.

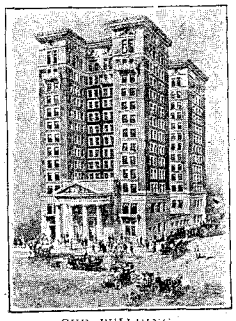
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WANTED
BRIGHT, ENERGETIC MEN and WOMEN

who enjoy a high standing in their local community and who are anxious to improve their present condition to devote all or a portion of their time selling interest-bearing, non-speculative securities for an old and substantial real estate investment corporation of New York City.

We have representing us ministers, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, insurance agents, and merchants, most of whom are meeting with splendid success. Others have succeeded, why not you?

If interested, address Manager, Room 1012, 261 Broadway, New York City.



OUR BUILDING

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

Six and One-half Million Dollars—Capital and Surplus—of this old established bank—stands as an impregnable barrier between our depositors and any possible loss. We invite you to send for a copy of our free booklet "V."

ASSETS OVER
FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO ESTABLISHED 1868

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, 2 soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty meal at noon time." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Every dollar, every day earning

For You 5% a Year

without speculative risk, loss of your own control, or impairment of your security, is the most judicious investment possible for your savings or surplus. Our patrons all over the country, numbering thousands of well-informed, conservative men and women, have never, in a single instance, during the past fifteen years, failed to receive the full 5% a year on their investments with this company.

You may open an account at any time, with the Industrial Savings and Loan Co. Earnings begin at once and paid for full time, no matter when withdrawn.

Our business is conducted subject to the requirements of the New York Banking Law as applied to Savings Institutions.

Communications by mail will receive full particulars.

Probably we can refer you to some one in your locality.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co. NEW YORK CITY

Assets $1,800,000

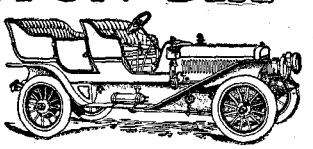
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New York

If you haven't read our page "ads" in current magazines, send for catalog of the self-starting, six-cylinder

WINTON SIX

48 H.P. $3000
60 H.P. $4500
Goes the route like coasting down hill



The Winton Motor Carriage Co.
1050 BEREA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Refrigerators

The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy

The "Eddy" Our Standard for a quarter Century

The "Premier" Glass lined

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St., New York

Are you deaf?

If your hearing is affected in any way or to any degree you are sure to find great relief with the aid of the lately perfected scientific hearing device.

THE AUROPHONE

You cannot judge the value of the Aurophone by what you have seen of any other hearing device, and many of the present owners of these instruments have found absolute relief after all others had failed.

The Aurophone is practically **invisible.** It is extremely **Simple,** being a powerful miniature telephone which magnifies sound waves distinctly and to a great extent and

it will restore hearing in many instances

Read what these prominent business men say:

Mears Ear Phone Co., N. Y.
Gentlemen: Knowing how many fake devices have been offered deaf people, I am moved to offer you this testimonial, unsolicited, hoping it may convince some other deaf person that there is something real in the Aurophone. If at any time anyone in this section would like to hear from me personally regarding your instrument, I would be pleased to tell what it is to me. Respectfully,
F. I. HUBBARD, Alameda, Cal.

Mears Ear Phone Co., N. Y.
Gentlemen: If I could not get another Aurophone I would not part with mine for any amount of money. Yours truly,
JOHN D. BELL, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Mears Ear Phone Co., N. Y.
Gentlemen: I have been deaf for many years and have tried every kind of hearing device. I find the Aurophone the only effective aid to the deaf. Wishing you success, I am, very truly yours,
J. B. GOSHORN, 169 Plymouth Place, Chicago.

A SPECIAL REQUEST TO YOU

Whether you are interested in the Aurophone or not, and whether you answer this advertisement or not, we beg of you not to confound this instrument with the much advertised worthless variety. We want you at any rate to believe us and our claims for the Aurophone. We wish to restore hearing to every deaf person that will give us the chance. If we cannot enable you to hear we do not want your money.

We would like to tell you more about it
Write to-day for booklet and terms of trial

MEARS EAR PHONE CO., Inc.
Suite 847, Monolith Building, 34th St., New York City
Branches in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Montreal and Toronto, Can.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

GERMANY

Mrs. Bennett's American Home
(Pension Clare) delightfully situated near Thiergarten, in Bellevue Str. 12a, Berlin.

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

The Litchfield Inn Litchfield Conn.
Open all the year. Situated in the center of the village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-heated, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and service. Home cooking and comforts. Moderate prices. Booklet on application.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Carroll Springs Sanitarium
40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from Washington, D. C. Especially attractive during the autumn. Address for booklet
Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

GEORGIA

WINTER HOME in the SOUTH. From November 15th with small, refined, adult family. Located in charming suburb, healthful altitude, near the most popular hotel and country club in Georgia. Cuisine and service the best. Terms on application. State requirements. References. Address Mrs. E. JACKSON, 2,564, Outlook.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. Two hundred kinds of baths; large indoor palm garden, swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious, unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Delightful dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Perfect warmth. Invigorating Michigan climate, six hundred feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio FREE.
Box 83, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

THE TOURAINE, Oriental Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Overlooking the ocean. A most attractive place to realize full benefit of a sojourn by the sea. BOYER & THOMAS.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanatorium. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A MODERN HEALTH RESORT
DELIGHTFUL IN AUTUMN
Let us send you our booklet.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square,
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Absolutely fireproof. West 32d St., near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to people of refinement. European plan. Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate: all modern conveniences. Dr. JOHN C. FISHER, resident physician. Write for booklet to Edward B. Gleason, Prop.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

The Colonial Media, Delaware Co., Pa.
½ hour's ride from Philadelphia, Penna, R. R.
A strictly first-class house for people of refinement. Large and beautiful grounds. Steam heat, elevator, private and public baths. Local and long distance phones. Special rates for the autumn and winter.
N. H. WAGNER.

Hotels and Resorts

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, S. C.
is the Queen of Southern Resorts
50 cottages to rent at from $250 to $10,000 for season.
REAL ESTATE AND FIDELITY CO.

THE INN WINNSBORO South Carolina
A small homelike house. Families for the season specially desired. Good quail hunting. Fine climate. Nov. 1st to May.
Misses VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

Apartments

A lady having handsome furnished **Apartment** would like a lady to share expenses. References exchanged. 8,853, Outlook.

IN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE, half block from Plaza Hotel and elevated, two large rooms, bath; all outside, sunny. Furnished or unfurnished. References essential. 8,851, Outlook.

Tours and Travel

ALTHOUSE'S Foreign Tours
To all parts of Europe and the Orient. Under our expert guidance you derive all the pleasures and benefits possible and avoid all the discomforts and vexations of travel.
Nile-Oriental Tour
sailing January 21, per steamer "Carmania" (20,000 tons). Exclusive features. Descriptive Booklet on request.
716 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

TABET'S HIGH-CLASS TRAVELS
offer the best and most leisurely tour through
EGYPT The Holy Land Turkey & Greece
Booklet and further particulars on request.
SALIM A. TABET, 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

EUROPE. Select 2 months' summer tour, $250. 12 tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. For details apply NOW. The Temple Tours, 8-Q Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

AROUND THE WORLD
Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

EUROPE Special inducement offered for 1909 to an organizer of a party before Jan. 1. Address Babcock's High Class Tours 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$38 to Pacific Coast

Daily from Chicago during October

Tickets good on the electric-lighted Los Angeles Limited via Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route, and the China and Japan Fast Mail via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

Personally Conducted Excursions

in through Pullman tourist sleepers. Only $7.00 double berth.

S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark Street.

W. B. KNISKERN
Pass'r Traffic Mgr., C. & N. W. Ry.
Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

PC781

Tours and Travel

THE GONDOLA IS OUR EMBLEM

BECAUSE LIFE IS OUR THEME

Naylor-Rosebush Chautauqua Tours to Europe

1. **LEISURELY** Itineraries.
2. **CLIMACTIC** Programs.
3. **EXPERT** Leadership.

Result: Vivid, coherent, lasting impressions

1. **POSITIVE**—Promise Much.
2. **COMPARATIVE**—Give More.
3. **SUPERLATIVE** satisfaction of patrons.

THE CHAUTAUQUA WAY
Appleton, Wisconsin

JACOBS EUROPEAN TOURS 1909. Itineraries attractive, comprehensive, and ideally arranged. Cost inclusive. *Coaching a specialty.* References given and required. Jacobs Tours, 165 Rock Valley, Io.

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE

A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909 Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of
H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

Why not see Europe comfortably, deliberately, luxuriously? Three vacancies in small party sailing next June. Winter for preparation. References. Address Box 734, Hillsdale, Mich.

Tours and Travel

ROUND THE WORLD

37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Oct. 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND

Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.

Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

---

De Potter Tours 32 Broadway, New York
Around the World, Dec. 9; **Orient,** January 30; various tours to Europe. 30th year.

Intelligent travel requires expert and scholarly guidance. Let us write you of our leaders and our itineraries.

Travel University

Bureau of University Travel
20 Trinity Place, - - Boston

Europe, Orient, Japan, China
Popular Tours. Unusual Values. Free Tours and Cash to Party Organizers.
Rev. George Nason, Wilmington, Del.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Tours and Travel

University Prints

2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

1895—THE BOYD TOURS—1909
Exceptional—Distinctive
ROUND THE WORLD, S.S. Caronia, Jan. 7th.
30 Clarendon Pl., Bloomfield, N. J.

EGYPT, PALESTINE

Sail January and February, 1909. Leisure, comfort, interpretation. Send for booklet.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston.

Live Stock & Poultry

Airedale Terrier Youngsters Bright, flashy, and Royal breeding. Both sexes. Five out of six sires and grandsires are recent champions. Price $25. F. H. SHAVER, Vice Pres. Peoples Sav'g Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mated pair kissing.—From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.

Write to-day for our 1908 **FREE Squab Book,** How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
162 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

WOMEN'S GOODS

MADE to order—Ladies' working dresses; cotton crêpe shirtwaists: underclothing; children's dresses. Dainty work. Reasonable prices. 186, Outlook.

WANTED—All kinds of fancy work articles for Bazaar. Particulars addressed envelope. 2,548, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook List of Trustworthy Real Estate Agents

CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA. Furnished houses; also in Montecito. LOUIS G. DREYFUS

COLORADO

DENVER. 1020 15th St. LYONS & JOHNSON

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN CHARLES REYNOLDS

WEST CORNWALL. Summer homes and farms. W. D. BOSLER

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON FREDERIC MAY

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA CLARENCE E. CLARK

KANSAS

TOPEKA. Real Estate, Loans, Collections. Mulvane Blg. WILSON & NEISWANGER

MAINE

PORTLAND. The oldest Real Estate concern in Maine. B. SHAW & CO.

PORTLAND. Summer cottages, farms and camps a specialty. F. S. & E. G. VAILL

YORK HARBOR JOSEPH C. BRIDGES

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER. Fifty miles of seashore properties on Cape Ann. M. J. MEAGHER

MASSACHUSETTS

MARBLEHEAD. Renting and selling of seashore estates. G. R. HATHAWAY

PITTSFIELD. R. P. PARKER Successor to FRANK RUSSELL & CO.

STOCKBRIDGE DANIEL B. FENN, Elm St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MILFORD. Shore Property, Farms GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD & SON

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK ROMEYN & DEMAREST

NEWARK. 788 Broad St. FRANKLIN F. MAYO & CO.

NEW YORK CITY

31 Nassau St.; 932 Eighth Ave. JOSEPH P. DAY

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY A. C. HAYNES

LAKE PLACID P. E. LEWIS

LAWRENCE, L. I. J. E. MORGAN DODGE

MT. VERNON ANDERSON REALTY CO.

SARANAC LAKE W. F. ROBERTS

NEW YORK

SARATOGA SPRINGS LESTER BROTHERS, 377 Broadway

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE. 23 Patton Ave. LA BARBE, MOALE & CHILES

OREGON

KLAMATH FALLS H. L. ALDRIDGE

PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON. Real Estate and Securities. Lebanon Valley Farms. J. L. RUTTER

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN JOHN LAIRD, Laurens St., P. O. Box 104

AIKEN REAL ESTATE AND FIDELITY CO.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO S. W. EDGETT & CO.

BURLINGTON REYNOLDS R. E. CO.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE. Farms, City and Suburban Homes. T. P. CARVER

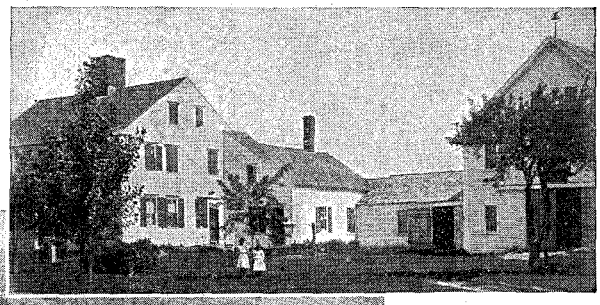
NORFOLK. City Property, Farms, Timber. JOS. R. IVES & CO., 143 Plume St.

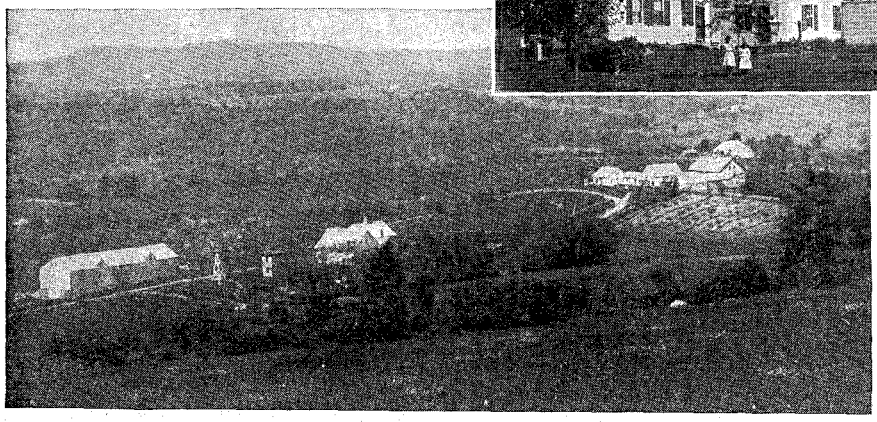
Real Estate

500-Acre Stock Farm at Gilmanton I. W., N. H.

Located one mile and half from the Gilmanton I. W. village on main road to Laconia, N. H.; six miles to Alton R.R. station; about the same distance to Center Barnstead R. R. station; about one mile to the beautiful Crystal Lake, which can be seen from the hill field and pasture; also good view from the house of the Suncook Lakes. Excellent retentive land, about 160 acres of which is in field lands, which cut from 75 to 100 tons of good hay; no meadow. Young apple orchard 300 or more trees, plums, pears, etc., extra good pastures, lots of hardwood, many hundreds cords 500 M young timber, pine, spruce, and hemlock.

Large 12-Room Colonial House in fine preservation; open fireplaces in five rooms, hardwood floors in two





rooms nice bathroom, hot and cold water, excellent cellar; large lawns commanding grand views of entire country for miles (see picture).

Large Barn 120 feet long, good cellar, silo, running water. Good **Stable** 38 x 40, stalls for 9 horses, running water, and connected to carriage house, then to woodshed to L to house. New hen house 60 feet long.

Buildings are all in good repair and condition. There is a windmill tower and mill which furnishes ample water for all requirements.

This is an old estate and one of the largest and best stock and sheep farms in this section; the elevation is about 1,400 feet above the sea, and the scenery of this town is called the most picturesque in southern N. H.

Price to close the estate $7,500.

H. A. POTTER, Agent, Pittsfield, N. H.

The land runs up close to the farm buildings at the right and includes the cultivated apple orchard in the foreground.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scarsdale Westchester County

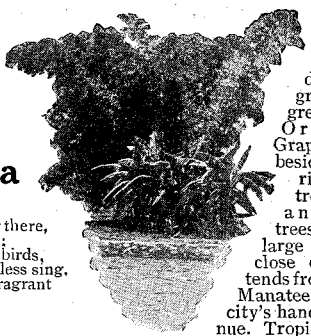
20 miles from New York

For sale, one mile from station, on high ground, house of ten rooms, three baths, and the usual modern improvements.

1¼ acres.

Fish & Marvin
527 Fifth Ave.
New York

A Home in Florida



"No winter there,
or snow;
The mocking birds,
they ceaseless sing,
And roses fragrant
blow."

Splendid 16 room concrete and frame dwelling in a grove of 324 great bearing Orange and Grape-fruit trees, besides large variety bearing tropical fruit and foliage trees. Offered at large discount to close estate. Extends from mile-wide Manatee River to city's handsomest avenue. Tropical paradise. All modern conveniences, kitchen garden, barn, boat and bath houses, etc. Write for illustrated description.

Hodler Estate **Bradentown, Florida**

Real Estate

ALABAMA

FOR SALE.—Are you tired of the cold weather? A mild climate, and two crops a year in southern Alabama. Have 40-acre improved farm with fruit trees in bearing, good house, barn, etc., and fine pure water. Write for full particulars to owner, Box 182, Fairhope, Ala.

CUBA

CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE, consisting of 1,100 acres, about 600 of which is already planted to growing cane. Property produces annually $1,450 in rents. Title clear. For full particulars write to P. O. Box 1,078, Havana, Cuba.

CONNECTICUT

"SUMMER ESTATE" For Sale

Fine large residence, 40 acres, extra cottage, coachman's house, farm house, stables-stock barns, kennel, icehouse, etc. Location select and sightly. JAMES R. MAY, 46 State St., New London, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES

Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewers, electric lights. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

FAMILY wishing best educational advantages can find **FOR SALE IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.,** a good **twelve-room HOUSE,** all improvements; lot 70 feet front; five minutes to primary, grammar and high schools; five minutes to trolley, half-mile to station, mile to new State Normal School. **TERMS LOW.** Address M. E. M., 23 E. 88th St., New York.

NEW YORK

For a Country Home

This 113 acres is ideal. It has elevation, seclusion, a stream, fine land, a State road to station a mile distant. Farm buildings are good, house has improvements. In the historic Yorktown country, 38 miles only from New York City. Widow must sell. Asking $22,000.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
White Plains, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS

IDEAL FOR WINTER Exhilarating climate. Pure water. Attractive furnished **COTTAGES FOR RENT.**

GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

LIBERTY, N. Y. **For sale,** unusually desirable lots in fine residential section. Property highly restricted, electric street lights, pure water, beautiful mountain and lake view. 2,000 feet above sea level. For particulars address E. P. Sanger, 301 S. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

COTTAGES AT ASHEVILLE.—Attractive Furnished Cottages for housekeeping or in connection with the hotel. For rates address Albemarle Park Company, Asheville, N. C.

VIRGINIA

Charming Virginia Home

Modern eight-room house, near University of Virginia, built by architect for his own residence; every convenience, magnificent view of Blue Ridge and Ragged mountains; 2 acres, stable, paddock, tennis court; $7,500, terms to suit. Box 208, Charlottesville, Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

TO rent, furnished, large, light, quiet rooms in private house, refined American family, one block from Subway. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Newman, 2007 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

COLUMBIA University neighborhood. Board and attractive front room in elevator apartment. A pleasant home atmosphere for young girl. $10 per week. C. U., 115, Outlook.

BUSINESS woman can have sunny room, breakfast, Sunday meals; private family, East 88th St., near Park. References. 113, Outlook.

PHYSICIAN, SPECIALIST in NERVOUS DISEASES, will take two or three patients in own home. Individual attention for chronic cases. No insane. P. O. Drawer 5, Bristol, R. I.

83D St., 55 East, near Madison Ave. Private family, newly furnished, running water in rooms, large closets, parlor, dining room, excellent table, best neighborhood, telephone; Gentiles only; references required.

HOME accommodations; four young ladies, board, room. College town, Northampton, Mass. Unusual library advantages; references exchanged. Address 166, Outlook.

LARCHMONT, N. Y. Country estate, will board few cultured people. Address Select, 168, Outlook.

ROOM desired in private family in exchange for reading or instruction in physical culture. References. 175, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

"THE ADRIENNE," 319-321 West 57th St., N. Y. QUIET HOUSE, centrally located, excellent cuisine. Large and small rooms.

PRIVATE family owning large modern residence, with grounds, in Flatbush, every improvement, flooded with sunshine, convenient to Prospect Park, elevated and trolley roads, will rent for winter few congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home life. Scott, 25 Broad St., Room 1,635, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

A well educated lady, experienced in business, literary work, and teaching, desires position as secretary or assistant in literary work, in private library or private school. Is accurate and does not object to routine. Apartment 64, 50 Morningside Drive, West, New York City.

WANTED—Well written children's stories for publication for Doll-land Exposition. 2,550, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

EMBROIDERERS on infants' cashmere goods. Must be experienced with fine twisted silk. R. R. Barringer Co., 256 4th Ave., N. Y.

CROCHETERS and knitters wanted on bootees. Experienced hands only, and those that can send a sample showing the work you can do. R. R. Barringer Co., 256 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—A mother's helper in a good home where there are two children. Mrs. Ludwig Wolff, Canton, Ohio.

APPLICANTS wanted for the Mount Vernon Hospital Training School for Nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Hospital, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Governesses, $25-$50; secretary doctor's office, $80; stenography, bookkeeping; school secretary, stenography, bookkeeping; German companion; French governess-housekeeper, $50. Other positions. The HOPKINS' Educational' Agency, 1 Union Square.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for academic and grade work. Vacancies constantly occurring. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N.Y.

TEACHERS. Positions rapidly being filled. If you are not placed, register to-day. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila.

WANTED—State normal graduates, successful, progressive, University graduates, specialists in Science, History. CALIFORNIA TEACHERS' AGENCY, Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

CLERGYMAN, 32, head of institutional church, occasional lecturer on social topics, wishes to give whole time to research work and the furtherance of social and industrial betterment. Practical, indefatigable worker. Satisfactory references. 187, Outlook.

SECRETARY or visiting governess, half day, by woman of culture, ability, and experience. 198, Outlook.

YOUNG woman wishes engagements in New York to read aloud or attend to correspondence, by the hour, mornings. 190, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as private secretary by young woman, 25, experienced law stenographer, some court work; active, healthy, cheerful. Address 192, Outlook.

PRIVATE or financial secretary. References after ten years with Wall St. lawyers. W. J. E., care F. Presbrey Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

ARTIST, designer of magazine covers, half-tone work; excellent references. 167, Outlook.

WANTED—By young woman, experienced and rapid stenographer and typewriter, position as private secretary, preferably in bank or trust company, law office, or school. 154, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate with technical education and five summers' experience desires position leading toward executive work with responsible concern. Box 203, Princes Bay, New York City.

WANTED—By capable woman of refinement, position as private or social secretary. Competent stenographer and typist. Several years' experience. 90, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION wanted by man and wife familiar with institutional work. Have had experience as overseers in "Children's Homes." Prefer the West. Address 204, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED supervising housekeeper and chaperon; traveled. New York references. 201, Outlook.

A companion-nurse desires engagement. Willing to travel. Good references. 200, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED nurse and masseuse desires position to care for invalid. New Thought home preferred. Would travel. Box 1,265, Pittsfield, Mass.

COMPANION and housekeeper; country home preferred; competent in domestic duties; fond of outdoor exercise; musical; willing to travel; fluent French. References. 199, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION as companion or governess by competent Virginia woman. 179, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, twelve-year experience, would like position in private family near New York. Nervous patient or children. References required and given. State Board diploma. 194, Outlook.

A trained nurse desires permanent position with elderly lady or semi-invalid. Experienced traveler, reader, correspondent; generally useful; reasonable. References. 184, Outlook.

WANTED.—Young lady of culture and refinement desires position as traveling or home companion to lady. Will act as secretary and speaks French fluently. 193, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of refinement, pleasant personality, accustomed to reading aloud, desires position as companion. References exchanged. 191, Outlook.

NEAT colored girl would like a position as lady's maid. Have reference. 1736 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as companion or child's nurse with some one going South or West for the winter. Five years' experience with children. Best references. 171, Outlook.

POSITION as traveling companion to semi-invalid, woman or child; capable traveler and packer: am able to divert and entertain. 173, Outlook.

WANTED—By gentleman of 50, position as companion and to take care of invalid gentleman. Address H. W., 163, Outlook.

COMPANION, experienced traveler and correspondent, wishes permanent position with people of culture. Rutherford, 1756 Lindenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Penna.

REFINED, energetic young woman, various duties, housekeeper, companion, shopping; careful manager. 164, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by a refined, capable woman as companion, caretaker, or housekeeper. Best of references. 159, Outlook.

WANTED.—Middle-aged lady wishes position as matron in small, first-class Home for Old Ladies. Mass. or Conn. preferred. References. 152, Outlook.

SOUTHERN girl wishes position as companion, house helper, or care of one child. Four years' experience. In or near Washington preferably. 158, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED nurse wishes position with infant or young child. First-class references. Salary $40.00. 157, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper, wide experience in buying and catering, desires change. City reference. 156, Outlook.

LADY of experience desires position as companion, chaperon, or secretary. 176, Outlook.

AN experienced graduate nurse desires a position as companion for lady or as chaperon for young girl. References required and given. Address 140, Outlook.

REFINED and capable lady, now managing club house, wishes suitable position. Prefers to manage house and act as companion or chaperon. Fond of young people. Accomplished housekeeper. Successful in managing servants. Capable. 104, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

A young woman of experience, and with the best of references, desires position as mother's helper or companion. 181, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as companion. References. Address 126, Outlook.

A churchwoman, with unexceptionable references, who has had large experience in the management of hospital and institution work, wishes an engagement. Understands nervous diseases. Would take work for consumptives. Address 85, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ENGLISH governess, mother's helper, music. Edwards 21 West 17th St., New York City

A lady desires to place her nursery governess whom she highly recommends to fill any position of trust. Understands kindergarten. Capable of teaching elementary branches. R., 519 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—By young Canadian woman of college education and refinement, a position as governess or mother's helper. Best references. Apply 172, Outlook.

WANTED.—A graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, having taught primary and elementary branches in both public and private school, desires tutoring. Highest references. Address T. C., care Grimskold, 107 East 28th St., New York City.

CANADIAN young woman, refined, college graduate, wishes position as governess. Box 58, Parrsboro, Nova Scotia.

KINDERGARTNER, successful, wishes position in private kindergarten or family. References. 178, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELECTED list of plays for amateurs. Thoroughly annotated. For schools, dramatic clubs, libraries. Send for circular. E. A. McFadden, Box 328, Cincinnati.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

"GOOD King Wenceslas," 25 cts. Christmas play (royalty) for children: carols, 30 cts. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

EXPERIENCED shopper. References. Write for circular. Katherine Campbell, 7 East 15th St., New York.

CLEVER Jig-Saw Puzzles by mail. 100 pieces $1.00; 200 pieces $2.00; 300 pieces $3.00. Prudence Pride, Deerfield, Mass.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

UNITARIAN literature sent free. Address Mrs. Starkes Whiton, Hingham Center, Mass.

BUY Oregon trees at $100 per thousand feet stumpage. Cannot burn; sure to double in value after the present depression. Best references. L. C. Smith, Newport, Oregon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS

Founded 1805. 18 Free Traveling Scholarships awarded last year. Teachers: William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, Thomas P. Anshutz, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Drawing and Painting; Charles Grafly, Modeling; Henry McCarter, Illustration; Henry R. Poore, Composition; Frank Miles Day, Perspective; George McClellan, M.D., Anatomy. Illustrated circular free. John E. D. Trask, Manager, Broad and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

"Tastes Like Soda Water." 64th Successful Year.

The Effervescent Ideal

Morning Laxative

Clears the Sluggish Brain. Promotes Appetite.

"Adapted for Sensitive Stomachs"

50c. & $1 at druggists or by mail.

THE TARRANT CO. 44 Hudson St., New York

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

All Druggists, 25c.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS

Winter plays for Clubs, Colleges, etc. School of Acting at Berkeley Lyceum. Address BEN GREET, care Sanger and Jordan, 1430 Broadway, New York City.

As a seasoning for fish, steaks, chops, game, soups, etc., nothing can take the place of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How can you better invest $1.75 a year for your family than by subscribing now for

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER

The Companion introduces into a home the company which is not only good, but wise; not only wise, but entertaining. It is adapted to safe fellowship with young people, the agreeable society of men and women, and cheerful, optimistic comradeship with the aged. The Youth's Companion will present to its readers during 1909

50 STAR ARTICLES—Contributions to Useful Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.

250 CAPITAL STORIES — Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.

1000 UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.

2000 ONE-MINUTE STORIES — Anecdotes, Timely Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE to Jan. 1909

EVERY new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with $1.75 will receive

All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE**

The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8 x 24 inches, **FREE**

Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1909 —a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

FM 125

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOARD AND ROOMS

HOME comforts for semi-invalids or convalescents who require a nurse and the care of a reliable physician. House modern; large, sunny rooms; within two hours of Pittsburg or Cleveland by through trains. 265, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD a $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. Let us start you in the collection business. No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money; refer business to you. Write to-day for free pointers and new plan. American Collection Service, 35 State, Detroit, Mich,

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—To a young man of sterling qualities, college bred or otherwise, who can furnish capital to the amount of from $10,000 to $25,000, there is an opportunity to go into the publishing and commission book business with one who has had the largest possible experience, and has an established business in the control of valuable imported and American lines of books. If interested, address 252, Outlook.

BANK deposits guaranteed by State of Oklahoma Guaranty Fund. Your money absolutely safe. We pay 4% on deposits. Draw your money any time. Largest State Bank in Okla. Capital $200,000. Write for booklet I. We sell 6% School, County, and City Bonds. Oklahoma Trust Co., Muskogee, Okla.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

BAILEY'S PHOTO—Ancestral Record—entitled "The Record of My Ancestry." (Fourth edition.) Is the standard in all old American families for recording and preserving family records, with photographs. Thousands now in use everywhere. Will send on approval. Leather, $5. Cloth, $3. Trial, $2. Postpaid. Agents wanted. Genealogies traced. Address BUREAU OF AMERICAN ANCESTRY, 540 Main St., Worcester, Mass. (Preserve.)

WANTED—Well written children's stories for publication for Doll-land Exposition. 2,550, Outlook.

AUTHORS having book manuscripts—novels, poetry, history, genealogy, anything that goes to make salable book—are invited to correspond with Cochrane Publishing Co., 1147 Tribune Bldg., New York.

FOR THE CHILDREN

THUMB SUCKING CURED, and scratching from eczema prevented so soothingly that baby is delighted. Write for free booklet about Hand-I-Hold Babe Mits. Made in four sizes. R. Clarke & Co., 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FOR THE HOME

BUTCHER'S Boston Polish is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in paints, hardware, and house furnishings. The Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses. Hand-book free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—As hostess and chaperon for a large Resort Hotel, a woman between thirty and forty years old; one who is thoroughly accustomed to all social usages, who is fond of social life, and yet has poise and business sense enough to remember that all of her intercourse with guests of the hotel is entirely a matter of business. The salary will be liberal and the work will not be arduous to the person who is fitted for it. Letters must give references, state age, and have particulars as to the fitness of the applicant for the position. Address "Western," 243, Outlook.

BEGIN NOW TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME by corresponding for newspapers in spare time. Any intelligent person anywhere may learn the fascinating vocation. Red stamp brings interesting particulars. Write to-day to Secy., UNITED NEWS SYSTEM, Dept. 101, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

EMPLOYMENT in Christian service. Liberal remuneration combined with practical Christian work at home. Write the Church Calendar Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. No advance money required.

YOUNG woman to superintend cooking in Boston lunch room. Good salary. State experience and age. 237, Outlook.

AGENTS, BOTH SEXES. Do you want a big seller? The Parisian Skirt Gauge, recently patented, sells to women who do their own dressmaking, dressmakers, and ladies' tailoring establishments. It is something which they have long needed; the price is reasonable, the profits large, and it is no exaggeration to say you can make $200.00 per month and upwards. Now is the time to get in on this; exclusive territory will be given. A postal will bring you full particulars. Torchon Lace & Mercantile Co., Dept. 19, St. Louis, Mo.

CIVIL Service employees are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions, and Booklet 17, describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

EMBROIDERERS on infants' cashmere goods. Must be experienced with fine twisted silk. R. R. Barringer Co., 256 4th Ave., N. Y.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Mother's helper, village thirty miles from New York. Home exchanged for services. One servant kept. 262, Outlook.

WANTED—A responsible Christian woman, Protestant, to help care for two small children, light housework and plain sewing. Address Mrs. Jos. M. Wright, "Brightside Farm," Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WOMAN of refinement and education, age 25 to 40, with experience in housekeeping, to assume care of boy of eight years. Only those residing in or near Philadelphia need apply. 248, Outlook.

WANTED—Competent American or German woman as nurse for child of four. Wages $25.00. Best references required. Address Mrs. Henry H. Abbott, Eagle Rock Way, Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent housekeeper for a private family in Chicago. Four adults, eight house servants. Good caterer, tact and experience in managing servants, and the usual qualities which are necessary for the proper ordering of a well kept establishment. Apply at once, stating salary and giving references. 227, Outlook.

WANTED—A young girl as mother's helper to assist with two children and be generally useful in small family where one other girl is kept. One who can do plain sewing preferred. Give reference and wages expected. 216, Outlook.

IN an Ohio college village an elderly widow wants a housekeeper. The applicant must be a good cook and plain seamstress. The house is convenient—hot and cold water on each floor; heated and lighted by gas. Apply, stating age, salary expected, and references, to 236, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of two. Must be good cook. References required. Good home for right person. Address Miss Edith Brownell, Sauquoit, N. Y.

APPLICANTS wanted for the Mount Vernon Hospital Training School for Nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Hospital, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS.—Strong experienced English teacher not under engagement wanted for position paying $800. Write immediately. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Governesses, $25, $50; housekeeper-governess speaking French, $40; school secretary, bookkeeping, stenography; travelling secretary, literary woman. Other positions. The HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED for Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pa., an experienced resident woman teacher for primary grades and manual training. Address Mrs. J. B. Laughlin, Bidwell Street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED, tutor for two boys, 7½ and 9, in family of ex-U. S. Naval officer, residing in the country. Highest qualifications and testimonials required. 215, Outlook.

WANTED—Kindergartner, school for backward children. Address Principal, S. E. Copeland, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Competent teachers for academic and grade work. Vacancies consatntly occurring. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—State normal graduates, successful, progressive. University graduates, specialists in Science, History. CALIFORNIA TEACHERS' AGENCY, Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer desires position. Ten years with one firm. Manuscript copying a specialty. 240, Outlook.

WANTED — By well educated young woman, position as private or social secretary. Expert stenographer and typist. Several years' experience. 223, Outlook.

WRITER, young, recent Yale graduate, varied training, wishes position as companion or secretary. Moderate salary. References: professors, writers, editors. 230, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse desires position caring for invalid. 228, Outlook.

PRIVATE or financial secretary. References after ten years with Wall St. lawyers. W. J. E., care F. Presbrey Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION desired as companion to semi-invalid or elderly lady. City or country. Terms moderate. 256, Outlook.

A capable woman of culture and refinement (Episcopalian), having seven years' experience with one family, five in charge of town and country residence, two chaperoning young girls in Europe, desires a position of trust and responsibility. Highest endorsements. 255, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED nurse and masseuse, student of New Thought, desires position to care for invalid. Would travel. Box 1,265, Pittsfield, Mass.

EXPERIENCED mother's help desires employment, or to take entire charge of children. *$8 a month and laundry.* Miss Pimblett, White Sulphur, W. Va.

REFINED, capable woman of large experience as companion or supervising housekeeper, preferably with elderly lady. Exceptional references. 260, Outlook.

UNDERGRADUATE desires position as attendant nurse. Miss Ida M. Smith, 169 Day St., Orange, N. J.

WIDOW, young, Scotch-Irish, would chaperon young ladies or travel. Is musical, speaks French, German, and Italian, and has traveled extensively. Highest references (Burke's Peerage). 232, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of old Virginia family desires position as companion for lady. References exchanged. B. W. Veazey, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

VASSAR girl desires position as a companion in a private family. French, English, and music. Secretary work. New York or traveling. References exchanged. 211, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by trained experienced housekeeper. 226, Outlook.

WANTED.—Young lady of culture and refinement desires position as traveling or home companion to lady. Will act as secretary and speaks French fluently. 193, Outlook.

TRAINED institution managers, dietitians, matrons supplied. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as cheerer to adult hard of hearing by young woman with practical knowledge of lip reading. 225, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, executive ability and references, wishes position. 218, Outlook.

REFINED, educated lady wishes position as companion. Would travel. 241, Outlook.

SITUATION as companion, secretary, or mother's helper by young Indiana lady. Country or town. Will travel. 238, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in small family, mother's helper or companion to semi-invalid or elderly lady, by middle-aged woman. References given and required. Must be in New England. Vicinity of Boston preferred. Miss K. G., 90 State St., Augusta, Maine.

EXPERIENCED lady desires care of elderly lady, child, or housekeeper. References. Miss Foresman, Milton, Pa.

TRAINED nurse desires position as companion. Capable to assist in housekeeping. Best of references. 229 Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, refined nurse and companion desires employment. Address 118, Outlook.

COMPANION, experienced traveler and correspondent, wishes permanent position with people of culture. Rutherford, 1756 Lindenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Penna.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A churchwoman, with unexceptionable references, who has had large experience in the management of hospital and institution work, wishes an engagement. Understands nervous diseases. Would take work for consumptives. Address 85, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FIRST-class nurse (German), with best German and American references, wants position to care for one or two children, 264, Outlook.

MLLE. Ladouce, French professor. Trowmart Inn, Abingdon Sq., N. Y. City.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner, Chicago graduate, desires position as governess or mother's helper. 208, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, German Suisse, highly educated, widely experienced in kindergarten and individual training with children, wishes to take entire charge of motherless children or act as mother's assistant. 221, Outlook.

PRIVATE Home School for backward pupils. English branches and music taught. Eight years' experience. 222, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, with good education and orthopædic training, desires position as companion to invalid child or nursery governess. Highest references. 242, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

VISITING tutor, Bryn Mawr graduate, wishes pupils in or near New York three afternoons a week. 239, Outlook.

GERMAN lady, well known teacher of private lessons, desires home from Nov. 15th, 1908, till May 15th, 1909, in refined American family in New York City or Brooklyn Heights in exchange for teaching her language and conversation. Highest credentials. 212, Outlook.

WANTED, position as governess in private family, or teacher in school. Best references. 233, Outlook.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ONE DOLLAR—Ladies' black morocco leather combination pocketbook and card case. Name stamped in gold if desired. The Boston Pocketbook Co., 64 Warren St., Boston. Illustrated folder sent on request.

GAME of Pronunciation, for old and young. Suitable Christmas present. Twenty-five cents. Superintendent of Schools, Holliston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED shopper, personal and household goods. References. Katherine Campbell, 7 E. 15th St., New York.

MUSICAL

WING PIANOS BEST TONED & MOST SUCCESSFUL. EST'D 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid, first, last, and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high-grades," 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up—Taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have, anyway, "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 364-388 W. 13th St., New York.

GENUINE bargains in high-grade pianos. Slightly used instruments; 7 Steinways from $300 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 7 Knabes, $250 up; 3 Chickerings, $250 up; also good second-hand Uprights, $100 up. Easy payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. Write to-day.

A well-known school, affording unusual advantages in musical instruction, both piano and vocal, as well as modern languages, history, and literature, offers special terms to a pupil able to play for gymnastic and dancing classes, also to one having a good soprano voice, and two having good, true contralto voices, to join the Glee Club. Address Glee Club, 259, Outlook.

CAPABLE and experienced musician (lady) wants pupils in New York City, at residences or schools. Violin and piano. Credentials. 2,546, Outlook.

PATENT LAWYERS

PATENTS promptly obtained or no fee, and advertised at our expense. Wideawake inventors should have our free booklet on "patents that pay." D. Swift, Washington, D.C.

WOMEN'S GOODS

MADE to order—Ladies' working dresses; cotton crêpe shirtwaists; underclothing; children's dresses. Dainty work. Reasonable prices. 186, Outlook.

WANTED—All kinds of fancy work articles for Bazaar. Particulars addressed envelope. 2,548, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS plays. Thirty annotated entries of the best Christmas plays, in our Selected List of Plays for Amateurs. Send for circular. E. A. McFadden, Box 328, Cincinnati.

A refined, educated lady will take into her home and give special care and attention to a child of two years or older for moderate remuneration. References exchanged. Address 257, Outlook.

RESEARCH in Government libraries; translating; manuscript copying. References. E. L. Stone, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIAN.—A good opening for a doctor in a New England country town. 234, Outlook.

COATS OF ARMS AND CRESTS searched and correctly painted in water-colors for framing. Dies for embossing stationery provided. Heraldic authority guaranteed. Write to GEORGE TODD, Madison Ave. and 42nd St., New York.

AUTOMOBILES—How about your gasoline motor? Does it run smoothly? Send 10c. for 36-page text-book "Carbureters and Engine Troubles." Breeze Carbureters, 291 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

SAVE on household expenses. "Account Book," fifty cents, on approval. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

"GOOD King Wenceslas," 25 cts. Christmas play (royalty) for children; carols, 30 cts. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

CLEVER Jig-Saw Puzzles by mail. 100 pieces $1.00; 200 pieces $2.00; 300 pieces $3.00. Prudence Pride, Deerfield, Mass.

UNITARIAN literature sent free. Address Mrs. Starkes Whiton, Hingham Center, Mass.

BUY Oregon trees at $100 per thousand feet stumpage. Cannot burn; sure to double in value after the present depression. Best references. L. C. Smith, Newport, Oregon.

Cloth Cases for Permanent Binding of

THE OUTLOOK

for volumes 56 to 89, inclusive. They are handsomely made up in jade-green cloth with gilt lettering, price thirty-five cents each, postage paid. Any bookbinder can bind THE OUTLOOK for you with this case at a slight cost. We do not exchange bound volumes for back numbers.

We have prepared title-pages for the volumes mentioned above, and shall be glad to furnish title-pages FREE to Subscribers desiring to bind their copies of THE OUTLOOK.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

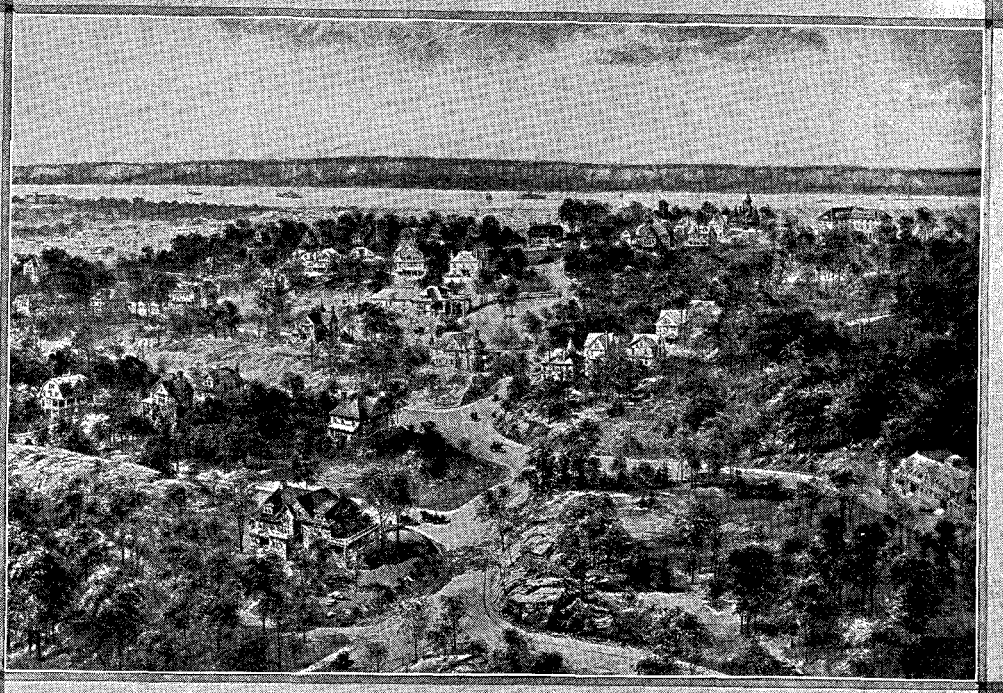
The Public Service Commission

What it Is and What it Has Done

By Harold J. Howland

An article on this subject, to appear in The Outlook next week, is based on a careful study of what has actually been accomplished in New York State by the two Commissions appointed under the law advocated by Governor Hughes. The work of these Commissions has been, and will continue to be, of the utmost value to the individual citizen and to the public at large, and the time has come when the facts should be impartially examined and the effects made evident.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This Is Park Hill-on-the-Hudson

the finest of New York's high-class residential suburbs, situated on the northerly edge of the city, on the banks of the Hudson, and in the direct line of the city's greatest growth.

PARK HILL is owned and developed by the American Real Estate Company, and is representative of the character of business—the security—which is behind

A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds

FOR more than twenty years the American Real Estate Company has been among the largest and most successful of those engaged in the development of selected New York real estate—the most profitable conservative business in which money can be employed. During this period it has offered its bonds direct to the public, based on its holdings, and thousands of investors the country over have been receiving 6% on their investment in these bonds, without so much as a dollar's depreciation or loss.

IN continuing the issue of our 6% bonds we point to Assets of over $10,500,000, including Capital and Surplus of over $1,600,000 as convincing proof of the stability of our business, its exceptional earning power and of the conservatism of our 6% rate. These bonds are offered in either of the following forms:

6% Coupon Bonds

For Income Earning—sold at par in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, or any other desired amount in even hundreds; paying 6% interest semi-annually by coupons attached, carrying the privilege of surrender for cash.

6% Accumulative Bonds

For Income Saving—purchasable by instalment payments covering terms of 10, 15 or 20 years; payments and interest payable in cash at maturity. The yearly payment rates per $1000 Bond are: 10-year term, $71.57; 15-year term; $40.53; 20-year term, $25.65.

We are offering you the advantage of *direct* investment with us in this best of all securities. Write today for details, including map of New York City showing location of the Company's properties.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888

505 Night and Day Bank Building **527 Fifth Avenue, New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

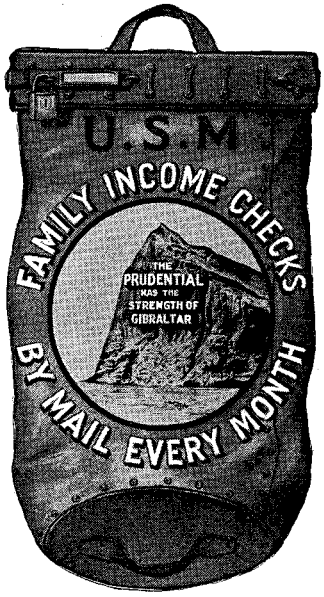
Leave Your Wife a Regular Income

through the

New Monthly Income Policy

OF

The Prudential



The one kind of Life Insurance policy of most practical value to the woman. It is the policy your wife would like, because it gives her a sure monthly income such as she is accustomed to.

This is the Safest Way

to leave your life insurance. The monthly income cannot be encumbered or depreciated. The principal cannot be lost. All worry about safe investment is eliminated.

Cost of Insuring an Income of $10 per month for 20 years.

At Age of Insured	Cost Per Year
25	$29.41
30	33.47
35	38.76
40	45.76
45	55.20
50	68.11

Other monthly sums up to $500 in proportion. The income is paid for not less than 20 years.

The income can be made payable for life of beneficiary at slightly higher cost.

The Cost is Low

Write for Rates at Your Age and Learn How You can Provide an Absolute Guaranteed Income for Your Family.

Address Dept. 19

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lord & Taylor

Wholesale Distributors

"Harvard Mills" (Hand Finished) Underwear

For Women and Children

A day's comfort may be made or marred by trifles. Underwear that fretted and annoyed you yesterday must be worn again to-day—too busy to look for the real good fitting kind, such as the "*Harvard Mills*" (Hand-finished) *Underwear.* You omitted to ask for the "*Harvard Mills*" when you purchased—do not procrastinate—benefit by this information—provide for your personal comfort by supplying your Underwear needs in the "*Harvard Mills*" Brand. The selection of shapes, weights and qualities is extremely varied.

"Harvard Mills"

For Women

No. 805. Medium Weight Finest Combed Cotton
Vests, Pants, Tights, Corset Covers; per garment . $0 50
Extra sizes 65
Union Suits (all shapes), regular sizes . . . 1.00
Extra sizes 1.25

No. 872. White and Silver Winter Weight Merino, 75% Wool, Vests, Tights, Pants, Corset Covers; per garment $1.00
Extra sizes 1.25
Union Suits (all shapes), regular sizes . . . 2.00
Extra sizes 2.50

No. 866. White Medium Weight Merino, 50% Wool, Vests, Pants, Tights, Corset Covers; per garment . $0.85
Extra sizes 1.00
Union Suits (all shapes), regular sizes . . . 1.65
Extra sizes 2.00

Union suits are perfect.

No. 867. White Medium Weight Merino, 85% Wool, Vests, Tights, Pants, Corset Covers; per garment . $1.00
Extra sizes 1.25
Union Suits (all shapes), regular sizes . . . 2.00
Extra sizes 2.50

For Children

No. 2962. White Heavy Weight Fleeced Cotton Straight Vests and Drawers. Sizes 2 to 6 . . $0.35
Sizes 7 to 8 45

No. 284 U. Union Suits, White Heavy Weight Fleeced Cotton. Sizes 2 to 8 . . . . . $0.85

No. 2966. White Winter Weight Merino, 60% Wool, Vests and Drawers. Sizes 2 to 6 . . . . $0.50
Sizes 7 to 8 70

No. 290 U. Union Suits, White Winter Weight Merino, 60% Wool. Sizes 2 to 8 . . . . . $1.00

Sold everywhere. Ask your dealer or write Dept. M. We will direct you to nearest dealer or mail postpaid on receipt of price any number, as above stated

Broadway New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED